Don't Guess!

When you are faced with any one of the thousands of problems regarding correct English usage, effective speech, and productive writing, just turn to the *new* volume—

GET IT RIGHT

By John B. Opdycke

Publicist, Journalist, Educator

This is not just another handbook of correct English. It is really twenty handbooks in one, and aims to solve authoritatively every problem that the user of written English is likely to encounter. Its twenty chapters treat

Abbreviations
Alphabetizing—Filing—Indexing
Capitalization
Direct-by-Mail Copy
Figures of Speech and Related Terms
Grammar
Italics
Letter Writing—(Two Chapters)
Library Self-Service
Minutes — Reports — Citations
Newspaper Copy
Numerals — Notations
Petitions — Proclamations — Resolutions
Pluralization
Proofreading
Punctuation
Spelling
Telegrams
Word Study

The word lists are especially complete and up-to-date. The two chapters on business correspondence alone would fill an ordinary book. The whole is alphabetically arranged and thoroughly indexed, so that one can turn instantly to any subject. It is worthy of a place in every office, school, college and home.

Just Published

Cloth. Illustrated. 700 pages. $3.50; by mail, $3.64.

At All Bookstores, or From the Publishers

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

The World's Greatest Book of Inspiring Thoughts

The book that contains 235 Quotations from what has been said and written about *WOMAN!* 139 about *MAN!* 120 about *MATRIMONY!* 444 Sentiments on *LOVE!* 411 about *DEATH!* And 1,030 other classified headings with a grand aggregation of

Twenty-One Thousand Choice Quotations

taken from the words, thoughts, and visions of distinguished thinkers and leaders of all nations in all ages of Civilization, ancient and modern—Poems, Rimes, Prayers, Love Songs, Jingles, Folk-Lore, etc.—all alphabetically indexed and conveniently arranged for easy reference in the latest edition of that standard book—

HOYT'S NEW CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS

By KATE LOUISE ROBERTS

Quotations on almost every subject are given; also the name of the author, nationality, date of birth and death (if deceased), and the name of the work from which the quotation was taken. If from a foreign language, the English translation is also mentioned.

A BOOK WITH 3,000 AUTHORS

The Biographical Index is a complete Who's Who of ancient and modern authors—Artists, Astrologers, Bishops, Dramatists, Historians, Kings, Martyrs, Missionaries, Musicians, Novelists, Painters, Poets, Patriots, Presidents, Tribal Chiefs, etc.

CONTAINS 115,620 ENTRIES

The Concordance-Index contains 115,620 entries, all alphabetically arranged. With it you can find the location of any desired quotation instantly. Or, in the Topical Index, you can locate what is said on any selected subject.

It is an indispensable work to writers, teachers, lawyers, preachers, politicians, and students.

BOOTH TARKINGTON SAYS:

"It seems to me the most useful and best contrived book of its kind ever published."

RUPERT HUGHES SAYS:

"Its completeness, convenience and beauty of typography are a comfort in themselves. Aside from the value as a book of reference, it is an anthology of wit, wisdom and beauty wherein it is a delight to browse."

Royal 8vo, 1,374 pages. Cloth, $7.50; buckram, $8.50; three-quarter Morocco, $12.50; full Morocco, $15. (Add 75c for thumb-index.) Postage 30c extra.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

The Literary Digest

for October 12, 1935

VOLUME 120

NUMBER 15 WHOLE NO. 2373

Copyright, 1935, by Funk & Wagnalls Company

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

* * *

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Keeping America at Peace 5
Secretary Wallace's "Hot Potato" 6
Labor-Party Ghost Stalks A. F. of L. 7
Old Chairs and New Deal 7
"New Hoover" Challenges New Deal 8
Uncle Sam: Landlord 8
General Staff of the Republican Party 9

FOREIGN COMMENT

Roman Eagle Strikes; Ethiopian Lion Roars 11
"Silent Service" of Empire 12
League Confronted With War in Ethiopia 14
British Lion's Cubs and War-Threat 15
Canada to Vote on Its New Deal 16
Boris Still Battling 16

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

Battling an Ancient Scourge 17
"Playing" the Planetarium 18
"Highbrows" and "Lowbrows" 18

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Catholic Call to Social Workers 19
Spiritual Mobilization 19

LETTERS AND ART

Taming the Shrew With Whips and Midgets 20
"So You're Writing a Play" 22
Federal Pulmotor for the Arts 24
Book Report 26
On the Current Screen 28
Current Poetry 29

PERSONS AND PERSONALITIES

Cordell Hull: Fighter for Peace 30
Budget-Balancer 30

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

Suez—Canal of Destiny 32
Florida Canal, *Oliver Twists*, and *Uncle Sam* 34
A Captain Reports— 35

SPORT AND SPORTSMEN

War *versus* World Series 36
Food for the "Fans" 37

LAW AND ORDER

Making Their Marks 38
Clash Over Teachers' Oath Law 39

MISCELLANEOUS

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair 3
Topics in Brief 10
Current Events 40
The Open Forum 43
The Spice of Life 44

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Will a New NRA Be Born? 41
Empire Recaptured 41
Future House: $5,000 to $7,000 42
Truce After Word-War 42

Information for Subscribers

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00 six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.00 a year; $3.00 six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for *renewal, discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary*, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., London Office, 27a, Farringdon Street. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Title registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

UNTO THEE I GRANT
A NEW LIFE

BEGIN LIFE ANEW.
Relegate your mistakes to the past. Let us reveal a power you possess for achievement which you have overlooked. A kernel of corn always yields corn—not rye. Why? Because it follows the laws of its own nature. Is it worth an hour a week to discover this inner power of your nature that can yield *your true place in life?*
This Sealed Book—FREE
For centuries the Rosicrucians have cherished this rare knowledge. Would you share it with them and *learn how to live?* For free Sealed Book, no obligation, address Scribe A.D.K.
THE ROSICRUCIANS (AMORC)
San Jose, California
(NOT A RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION)

OVERCOMING SLEEPLESSNESS
A Booklet By Charles Weschcke, Ph.G.
Dr. William Brady, famous medical columnist, calls it: "The first book on the subject I have found which I can freely recommend." It tells sufferers from sleeplessness how to overcome their troubles and teaches everyone how to get the greatest benefit from his sleep.—Clothbound, 81 pages. Price $1.00 at bookstores or the publishers: THE BOOK MASTERS, 806 Grand Ave., St. Paul, Minn., or 200 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

WHAT WOULD THE ANGEL SAY?
and other liberal religious literature sent upon request.
M. F. DEWSON, Box 41-LO, Milton, Mass.

Come to WASHINGTON
Train for a Fine Hotel Position
Graduates earning substantial salaries
Good positions for trained men and women in hotel, restaurant and institutional field. Qualify in 4 months—learn on real hotel equipment. Placement Service FREE of extra charge. New day classes start Oct. Jan., Feb. Catalog FREE! LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS, Division RLM-1698, Washington, D. C.

BECOME AN EXPERT
ACCOUNTANT
Executive Accountants and C. P. A.'s earn $3,000 to $15,000 a year. Thousands of firms need them. Only 12,000 Certified Public Accountants in the U. S. We train you thoroly at home in spare time for C.P.A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Previous experience unnecessary. Personal training under supervision of staff of C.P.A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Write for free book, "Accountancy, the Profession that Pays."
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 1052-H, Chicago
The School That Has Trained Over 1,200 C. P. A.'s

The Complete Book of Parties
By Margaret Lockwood Andrews
Covers the entire field of entertaining from the simplest "bridge" and children's party to the most elaborate formal ball—invitations, menus, etc. Many illustrations. *$2.00; by mail, $2.14.*
All Bookstores or
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

● Keep
an accurate finger on the pulse of public opinion—
● Read
the ONLY magazine giving *both* NEWS *and* OPINION of the world
in concise, unbiased, readable form.
● THE LITERARY DIGEST
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York
Send me The Literary Digest for 52 weeks and bill me for $4.
(Foreign—$5; Canada—$6.00)
Name .....
L.D. 10-12-35
Address .....
City .....State.....

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

●

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

dynasty.—"E. B.," Oyster Bay, N. Y.—This word may be pronounced either *dai'nas-ti* (*ai* as in *aisle*, *a* as in *final*, *i* as in *habit*), or *din'as-ti* (first *i* as in *hit*, *a* as in *final*, second *i* as in habit). The first indicates American usage; the second the usage of Great Britain. Formerly, the British lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton and Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) noted the first as English usage; but Entick (1764), Elphinston (1786), Jones (1798), Jamieson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) gave the second.

italic, roman.—"R. R.," Lexington, Ky.—There is no reason for using the plural form *italics* and the singular *roman*. In fact, early usage adhered to the singular form for each, and the present tendency is to revert to those forms. In the seventeenth century, usage favored both *italics* and *romans*, tho with capital initials. Thereafter the plural form for both words persisted side by side with the singular—a writer who used *italics* also used *romans*, and those using *italic* used *roman*. From, roughly, 1875, the plural *romans* has disappeared, and at approximately the same period, the singular *italic* declined in favor, tho it never dropped into disuse. There are seasons of styles in words just as in dress.

pyre, fire.—"N. C.," Bronx, N. Y.—The word *pyre* is defined: "1. A heap of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body; a funeral pile. 2. Hence, any burning pile." It is seen, therefore, that the burning building may become a *pyre*—a burning pile; and that *fire* reduces it to that form. It is not destroyed by *pyre*, but becomes a *pyre*.

reactionary, conservative.—"I. R.," New York City.—Correctly speaking, the terms *reactionary* and *conservative* are almost synonymous. A *reactionary* is one who favors a return to former policies; a *conservative* is one opposed to innovations, especially to those of a radical nature. Recently there seems to have arisen a loose conception of the term *reactionary*. One finds it used as if it were synonymous with *radical*, at times even with *communist*. Just how such a distorted usage could have gained any headway is impossible to surmise.

social, sociable.—"M. B.," Chicago, Ill.—The nouns *social* and *sociable*, each meaning "a *social* gathering," are distinctly Americanisms. Of the two, *sociable* seems to have been the earlier form, and has been in use for more than a century. Both terms are in good usage in the United States; tho until recently, *sociable* enjoyed a preference. Current usage appears to be veering toward *social*.

WIN $350 ... OR ONE OF 266 OTHER CASH PRIZES
... for easy-to-take
SNAPSHOTS AT NIGHT
Any amateur has a chance to win. Heart throbs or humor count more than photographic skill. 3 monthly contests—Oct., Nov., Dec.—with 89 **cash prizes** each. Try some snapshots tonight with
GENERAL ELECTRIC
MAZDA PHOTO LAMPS
Ask your druggist or camera dealer for folder on this **$2500 contest** or write Dept. "R", General Electric Company, Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

The House-Owner's Book
By A. L. Churchill and Leonard Wickenden.
All one wants to know about construction, repair, upkeep, etc. *12mo. Cloth. 404 pages. Illustrated. $2.00; by mail, $2.14.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

Today's MOST Distinguished Radio Achievement
CUSTOM BUILT
ROYALE
24-TUBE Radio
THIS super radio-musical instrument was created for those discriminating and exacting few who insist on the finest, most beautiful, most precisely built radio obtainable. A set of rare distinction, musically and artistically perfect, the Royale offers over 100 features ... assuring a luxurious and idealized type of brilliant, sparkling, guaranteed world-wide performance ... heretofore unattainable. It is today's only "aged" radio ... offers 6 tuning ranges ... 4½ to 2400 meters ... etc.
This 24-tube achievement outperforms other receivers. Assures Unlimited Scope Full Fidelity. Audio range is 20 to 16,000 cycles per second ... 40 watts undistorted output. Fully guaranteed for 5 years ... absolute satisfaction assured
The 30-day FREE Trial Offer enables you to try the Royale in your own home, without obligation. Write for literature now or mail coupon TODAY.
ROYALE RADIO CRAFTERS
(Division Midwest Radio Corporation)
Dept. 209-N, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Without obligation, send me literature describing Custom-Built 24-Tube 6-Tuning Range, Royale Radio ... and details of your 30-day Free Trial Plan.
Name.....
Street.....
Town.....State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SWIFT, SKILLED, COURTEOUS SERVICE

SHE is one of 100,000 operators in the Bell System—local operators, special operators for the dial system, toll operators, information operators and many others—all specialists in giving you efficient telephone service.

The alert, friendly voice of the operator is familiar to all who use the telephone. Through the years it has come to mean more than a voice. It is the symbol of politeness and efficiency.

The manner of this service is as important as the method. Even a few words can reflect a business-like, courteous attitude.

The operators in the Bell System are carefully trained. But there is something more to it than training—a spirit of loyalty and of pride in rendering an important service. This spirit is ever-present—it has brought especially high commendation in time of emergency.

Truly the telephone operators have been called "Weavers of Speech." Their swift, skilled fingers intertwine the voices and activities of communities and continents. For daily, as upon a magic loom, the world is bound together by telephone.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

There are 270,000 workers in the Bell System. The 100,000 telephone operators are able to serve you as they do because of the specialized ability of 170,000 other employees—installers, linemen, repairmen, construction crews, engineers, commercial office workers and the many thousands engaged in research, manufacture and management.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 12, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

KEEPING AMERICA AT PEACE—Neutrality Proclamation Climaxes Tense Week Here as War Flares Abroad—President Sees Navy's Might After "Good Neighbor" Pledge

"WAR BEGINS"

Shot from across the Atlantic, those black words splashed over the front pages of American newspapers last week. Simultaneously, from the shores of the Pacific, President Roosevelt pledged his country to peace.

Speaking at San Diego, he recalled that "the flames of a world war were spreading" when he last visited that city. He noted "a deep sense of apprehension lest some of the nations of the world repeat the folly of twenty years ago, and drag civilization to a level from which world-wide recovery will be all but impossible."

With solemn emphasis, he declared: "This country seeks no conquest. We have no imperial designs. . . . We not only earnestly desire peace, but we are moved by a stern determination to avoid those perils that will endanger our peace with the world."

Power in Peace

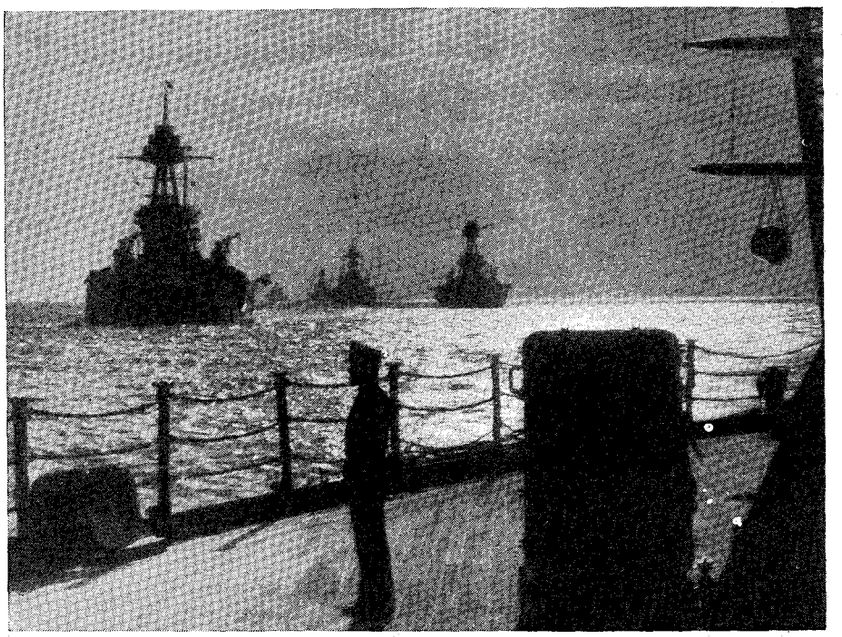
His surroundings gave the force of the mailed fist to his message. The nation's mightiest concentration of its defense-forces was on display at San Diego. That morning, the President had seen the planes massed at Rockwell Field, and had visited the near-by Naval Base on North Island. He had crossed the bay to the Marine Base, on the mainland, where long lines of uniformed men stood at attention.

Blue-jackets and Army Regulars bordered the route for miles as he rode to the verdant grounds of the San Diego International Exposition, where he was greeted by hundreds of costumed nationals in the Court of Pacific Relations.

After his plea for peace, the President boarded the cruiser *Houston*, which, on her leisurely course homeward, to the East Coast, would take him through the Panama Canal, where he could further scrutinize the nation's defenses.

On the way out of the Harbor the *Houston* for a few hours played at being an enemy vessel, while submarines dived about her, bombers zoomed overhead, electrical flashes theoretically riddled her sides. Battle-ships stood off on the horizon in battle-line array. The sea-loving President, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the War, was seeing something no other President had ever seen—129 vessels and 449 planes in a single tactical maneuver.

This Pacific paradox of peace and war was reflected in the ensuing days throughout the country. Pacifistic pronouncements, militaristic moves, and economic eruptions



U. S. Navy Official Photograph

Sunset in the Pacific for a Navy at peace with the world

burst thick and fast upon the heels of dispatches from the Italo-Ethiopian front.

The neutrality act passed at the last Congress charted Washington's official course. Under its terms, the President late last Saturday proclaimed an embargo against shipment of war materials to the belligerents.

Neutrality Draft

All day long State Department officials had been drafting the document in the office of Secretary Cordell Hull. President Roosevelt, in constant radio communication, was as much a part of the conference as tho he were in the room rather than on the decks of the *Houston*.

Fifteen minutes after his proclamation that a state of war "unhappily exists," the code division of the Department began deciphering another radio message from the *Houston*.

Not until Sunday did the press learn the contents of the second message. It was the President's warning to Americans that, if they embark in belligerent ships, they will do so at their own risk. In a supplementary statement he admonished against engaging in transactions of any character with either belligerent.

The proclamation led the *Unione Italiana d'America* to protest from New York against discrimination unless "Your Excellency has already information that some other nation (than Ethiopia, which has no merchant marine nor submarines) has disclosed intention to torpedo Italian ships."

The warning the President issued on Sunday was issued on his own Executive responsibility, but the embargo proclamation was mandatory under the neutrality act, effective until February, 1936.

A more comprehensive measure to compel the United States to remain aloof from foreign wars was promised at the January session of Congress by Senator Gerald P. Nye. Senator Nye warned that any joint action with England and France in the proposed application of sanctions would lead America to war. He urged strengthening the country's neutrality policy by forbidding American loans and credits to nations engaged in war.

From the State Department came semi-official export-figures, indicating that, up to September 23, Ethiopia had received no war-implements from this country, while the shipments to Italy in the last eight months had a value of only $339,000. Britain topped Italy as a heavy buyer of our munitions materials.

The Christian Science Monitor (Ind.) called attention to the fact that these estimates did not show "the heavy shipments of such commodities as motor-trucks, scrap-steel, copper, *etc.*, which . . . have been

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Hell Broth Comes to a Boil
—Kirby in the New York World-Telegram

shipped in increasing quantities to Italy during recent months. Over 2,500 trucks and buses, for example, have gone to Italy, or the Italian Colonies bordering Ethiopia, during the past eight months."

Secretary Hull (see page 30), tight-lipped and nervous, issued a statement decrying war as an implement of economic aggrandizement. "Armed camps do not make ideal trading-centers," he said. In a speech the same day, he urged churches to engage in a "flaming crusade" for peace.

Stock Reaction

Secretary Hull's attention to the immediate economic aspects of foreign war indicated the first reaction on this side of the Atlantic. Stock prices on the New York Exchange broke in the sharpest general decrease in the last fourteen months but rose slowly in the following days. Wheat and cotton prices soared in the Chicago and Minneapolis markets.

Capital took flight from Europe, the engagement of gold abroad for shipment here increasing sixfold in one day.

Holding a list of stock-market quotations in his hand, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace warned farmers of "the distortion of judgment that takes place in times of excitement," and leads to the expansion of acreage under the lure of speculation.

At the same time, Gen. Malin Craig, appointed Chief of Staff of the Army to succeed Gen. Douglas MacArthur, just before the President put out to sea, began a survey of the nation's land-forces.

Mobilization of the forces for peace was undertaken by Newton D. Baker, War-time Secretary of War, at the behest of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Peace-Slogan

Their slogan might well be the determination voiced at San Diego by the President that, "despite what happens in continents overseas, the United States of America shall and must remain . . . unentangled and free."

"Unfortunately," in the view of the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "avoidance of contacts that draw nations into wars not of their own making can not be assured by such meaningless repetition of phrases that have no application to present-day conditions.

"The events that led up to our participation in the last War ought to have taught us that we are virtually certain to be deeply entangled in any international conflict of even moderate proportions. The sensitively balanced world-economy, of which the United States is such an important and integral part, inevitably feels the impact of any change from peaceful pursuits to war-activities."

Nevertheless, the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.-Rep.) feels that, "if the war is 'localized' in Ethiopia, Americans can view it with comparative calm, tragic as the drama may turn out to be. . . . Europe's war is not our war."

The Charlotte *Observer* (Ind.-Dem.) scoffs at this position.

"Let two more of the European Powers get into war, and we could no more stay out of it than an innocent bystander could stay out of danger between two armed mobs shooting each other across the street.

"Talk to the effect that what European nations do is none of our business is the merest puerile twaddle."

Innocent bystanders in every American city and town remembered the phrase with which President Roosevelt entered office and with which he departed on his vacation. They hoped that its application to the world might mean peace for America. The phrase was: "I am a good neighbor."

Secretary Wallace's "Hot Potato"

But Nine Eminent Jurists May Cool It Before "Spuds" Are Sealed in Packages; Passage of Control Law Called "Mystery"

Like the mule, the potato is a hybrid. Like the mule, the potato is stubborn. Whether baked or boiled, it takes a long time to cook, and must be served hot. But, when it is finally hot, it is very hot.

Last week, at Washington, the AAA appeared to be trying to drop a potato that had grown very hot.

His unruly hair more rumpled than ever, Henry A. Wallace, militant Secretary of Agriculture, declared: "I don't want to enforce the Potato-Control Act. I'm going to do all I can to avoid it. We've got to use common sense at times."

On the next day, more than 500 bronzed and weather-beaten farmers from every State, who do their potato-growing in a big way, met in the spacious auditorium in the South Agriculture Building at Washington. Looking like a high-school assembly-hall, the room is paneled in white oak and decorated with navy blue curtains.

The growers were seethingly belligerent. Leading the fight for enforcement was Representative Lindsay Carter Warren, North Carolina Democrat who claims the AAA helped him to write the Potato-Control Amendment. With eyes flashing, the stocky, black-haired legislator thundered:

"No subordinate agency of this Government is going to tell us it does not propose to enforce the law."

To which challenge Secretary Wallace replied that he might let the matter of enforcement or non-enforcement go according to a referendum of potato-growers.

Compulsory Control

Effective on December 1, the Law provides for compulsory control of potato production, with a tax of three-fourths of a cent a pound on all potatoes sold in excess of allotted quotas.

Mark Sullivan found Secretary Wallace's action illustrating "an essential nature of the New Deal—it aims to be a Government of Men as against the traditional American insistence of Government by Law."

But G. H. Brooks, writing in *Today*, after noting that "Mr. Sullivan and other commentators are aghast," insisted that "The plain fact is that none of them is as much alarmed by the potato amendment as the AAA is."

And, calling "the big producers . . . responsible for this Law," *The Review of Reviews* avows that "nobody should blame Secretary Wallace."

"The mystery," according to Raymond Clapper of the Washington Post, "is how this measure got into the AAA amendments and slipped through Congress."

But it did; it's law, now, and, however popular with some producers, is a headache not only to Secretary Wallace, and AAA officials, but to David Dows, Purchasing Agent of Nassau County (N. Y.), where many of the tasty Long Island potatoes are raised. Mr. Dows wrote the Secretary plaintively:

"If, in the purchase of potatoes for and on behalf of this County, I violate the provisions of this Law, I am guilty of a crime, yet I have the rather questionable assurance that you are not going to enforce this law.

The Hot Potato!
—Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Does that mean that I am given absolution for its violation—that I may purchase potatoes at the market under the best circumstances most advantageous to the taxpayers of this community?

"Or, shall I overlook your avowed violation of your oath, and, with respectful obedience, and in keeping with my own oath of office, govern my conduct in accordance with the laws of this nation, whether they be good or bad?"

However, before the American housewife buys her potatoes in the sealed package-containers provided by the Law, Secretary Wallace's hot potato may have been cooled by nine eminent jurists.

The Supreme Court, which met early this week, has promised an early decision on the validity of the Bankhead Cotton-Control Act. That decision undoubtedly would affect the Kerr-Smith Tobacco-Control Act and the Potato-Control Act, as well.

Old Chairs and New Deal

Owners of nine old chairs sat down in them again this Monday to decide the fate of the New Deal.

Into the marble magnificence of their new $10,000,000 building the members of the Supreme Court insisted upon bringing their old chairs, regardless of incongruity.

Before them will be paraded some of the outstanding acts of the Roosevelt Administration. From now until the Court adjourns in June, the question of the Constitution probably will be in the foreground.

"By far the most important case awaiting the decision of the nine Justices," said the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.), "is the attack on the constitutionality of the Administration's agricultural program [the AAA]—a decision that probably will be reached by Christmas. . . .

"Should the Court declare the act unconstitutional, many believe the issue of constitutional revision would then inevitably be raised in the 1936 campaign. If, on the other hand, the Court should declare the legislation valid, it is believed the New Deal philosophy would become so strongly embedded in the law of the land that it would stand, regardless of who is elected President."

Other measures slated to run the Supreme Court gantlet are the TVA Act, the Bankhead Cotton-Control Act, the right of the Government to make loans for municipal power-plants competing with private industry, and slum-clearance legislation.

Later in the session, it is expected that the Wagner Labor Disputes, the Utility Holding-Company, and the Guffey Coal Acts will come up.

The Justices who will decide these issues met in their new building while lawyers and grammarians were complaining about a defect in the structure, according to the Washington *Daily News* (Ind.), which explains:

"This concerns the huge inscription on the front of the building, 'Equal Justice Before the Law.' The complaint is that if it isn't equal, it can't be justice, and, hence, it's surplusage to speak of 'equal justice.' "

Labor-Party Ghost Stalks A. F. of L.

President Green Opposes Growing Movement for Independent Political Action; Convention Hears of Union Gains

© Underwood

President Green, who continues in the tradition of Samuel Gompers

The 3,045,347 members of the American Federation of Labor and affiliated unions represent a small fraction of the 39,998,000 persons at work in the United States. Half a million railroad men function through outside brotherhoods. Millions of other workers are either in independent unions or unorganized.

The A. F. of L., however, is active and strong, and its voice is generally accepted as the voice of Labor. So Labor's voice was heard again this week in Atlantic City, where the Federation held its fifty-fifth annual convention.

Whenever the Federation convenes, the ghost of Samuel Gompers hovers near. Rarely have the delegates wandered from the precepts dictated by this formidable, thick-set cigar-maker from the London slums who forty times was elected President of the organization which he helped bring to life in 1881.

Foremost among his policies was avoidance of radical economic theories and entangling political alliances. He preferred cooperation, compromise and persuasion within the existing system in the fight for high wages, short hours and favorable working conditions.

Gompers's Heir

When he died in 1924, he bequeathed his mantle to William Green, who, gravely, has worn it over his broad shoulders ever since.

As delegates representing 33,000 A. F. of L. and affiliated unions gathered for the convention's opening session last Monday, there were movements afoot calculated to disturb the normal calm of William Green and to worry the ghost of Samuel Gompers. There were, in particular, agitation for an independent Labor party and the renewal of the vertical-*versus*-craft-union controversy.

Predicting "one of the liveliest touch-and-go affairs in the Federation's fifty-five years," William P. Mangold said in the *New Republic*, Leftist weekly:

"The Labor Party idea seems to be spreading. . . . The latest recruit is the Utah Federation of Labor, which voted at its recent convention for a Labor Party. . . . The Oregon and Wisconsin State Federations are similarly on record, while in several States the proposal was defeated only by a narrow margin."

Against Labor Party

Before the fight began, Mr. Green, in his sternly simple offices in the Federation Building at Washington, told THE LITERARY DIGEST of his opposition to an American Labor Party.

"It is pretty certain that the American Federation of Labor would not favor any sort of independent Labor Party at this time," he said, gesticulating with his short, thick fingers.

"At this time Labor can not afford to isolate itself politically by forming a third political party. It can do this only when it is certain of being a factor in the National Government. Labor has always gained its ends by relying on Congressmen of both parties, influenced by the Labor vote in their communities."

Reliance upon Congressmen has obviously brought results in the past two years. In view of recent legislation, the Federation's Executive Council, in its convention report, hailed the last year as "one of momentous consequence to the Labor movement of this country." Labor's right to organize was recognized and machinery for collective bargaining was created by the Wagner National Labor Relations Act after the United States Supreme Court nullified the NRA.

Writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, George E. Sokolsky attempted to explain why the Government has become so solicitous for Labor's welfare.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The depression, the psychological paralysis of American capitalism, the want of leadership in the Hoover Administration, the ballyhoo of recovery, the experimental efforts of the Roosevelt Administration," he wrote, gave the A.F. of L., as the most articulate organ of the workers, the opportunity to make demands which capital, the white-collar class and the farmers could not resist in the circumstance of the distress which faced 40,000,000 Americans."

While he prepared to preside over this and other disputes at Atlantic City, President Green was optimistic.

"The Federation will not be set back by industrial recovery," he declared. "We will hold fast to the gains we have made and we will gird ourselves for a fight to make further headway."

Uncle Sam: Landlord

Tho PWA's funds have been curtailed, it still has enough money to be a landlord in a big way. Right now the PWA's Housing Division is preparing to spend $100,000,000 of relief-funds to build thirty-seven low-cost apartment houses.

Not content with merely constructing them, it will collect rents, provide janitors, redecorate rooms for pernickety tenants, and be the person many apartment-house dwellers swear at—the Landlord.

It was Comptroller General John R. McCarl, short, florid, soft-spoken and mild-mannered "no man" of Washington, who kicked *Uncle Sam* upstairs into the Landlord's office last week. To get around the ruling of the supreme keeper of the checkbook that the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation, Delaware company organized for management purposes, has no constitutional justification, the PWA's Housing Division plans to take over directly the operation of buildings built with Federal money.

Already managers are being trained to be agents for *Uncle Sam*, Landlord. Altho there is no precedent for this, PWA housing officials are confident that they can get around any legal snags connected with the management plan.

"There are, or should be, two objects in a public-works program: providing employment and creating useful projects," commented the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.) recently.

This latest move in "creating useful projects" was dealt with by *The New Republic* this week.

"The Administration seems genuinely alarmed by the difficulties of the work-relief program," he wrote. "Altho Secretary Ickes has lost in his struggle to obtain funds for the PWA, he has won a moral victory by destroying the Administration's faith in Hopkins's 'light public works.'"

The Commonweal, Catholic weekly review, hopes that slum-clearance will be featured in the PWA's apartment-building program, saying:

"Building on occupied ground—real slum-clearance—is centered now in PWA, which has only $100,000,000 available for the work during the next year."

"New Hoover" Challenges New Deal

"Happy Man and Hopeful," He Makes Savage Attack on Administration; Roosevelt's Report of Employment Gains Disputed

It's Getting Late!

—*Cargill in the Louisville* Herald-Post

"The Roosevelt Administration is now clutched in the meshes of the gigantic spending bureaucracy which it has created."

When Herbert Hoover hurled that charge in Oakland, California, last Saturday night, President Roosevelt was off the Coast of Mexico on a vacation with the two chief spenders of his Administration—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, in charge of PWA projects, and Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator.

Last week they had crossed the country with him on a trip avowedly non-political. But the series of speeches that the President had made led observers to draw political conclusions as to the platform he will take to the country in his reelection campaign next year.

Call to Industry

After answering Eastern critics by stressing farm gains in the center of a friendly agricultural section, the President, at Boulder Dam, called upon industry to absorb the unemployed, declaring that the Government had primed the pump with its vast public works, financial, and agricultural programs.

At Los Angeles, where huge crowds greeted him, he declared that America had passed through the distressed economic seas and is now in fair weather. He also made a bid to Southern California's Townsendites, EPIC supporters, and other factions by calling upon "liberals" to find "common ground and a common road."

At San Diego, before making his peace declaration (see page 5), he cheerfully summarized his domestic program, at one point saying: "We rehabilitated the banking system, and, finally, we financed the outlays necessary for the encouragement of recovery, not through an increase in the burden of taxation upon the average citizen, but by adding to the public debt, frankly and honestly."

Sarcasm and Analysis

It was this phase of the New Deal—the fiscal—upon which former President Hoover centered biting sarcasm and cold analysis when he spoke last Saturday before the Western States Republican Convention, a follow-up of the Republican "Grass Roots" Convention in Springfield, Illinois, last June.

Mr. Hoover cited figures to show that employment had increased by only 700,000 persons since just before the 1932 election, in spite of relief-spending which helped build up annual deficits of nearly $3,500,000,000. He declared that "the folly and waste must be cut out . . . and the budget balanced, or we shall see one of these three horsemen ravage the land—taxation, repudiation, or inflation."

"Until the Supreme Court decisions of last spring, the industrial world had been so scared as to stifle employment," he added.

"Since those Supreme Court decisions, the nation is showing some hopeful signs of progress. . . . But, whatever recovery we have is constantly endangered by this riotous spending, and this unbalanced budget. We can not spend ourselves into real prosperity. That is joy-riding to bankruptcy."

On the other side, Postmaster General James A. Farley, speaking before the Young Democratic Clubs of Kentucky, in Louisville, denounced Mr. Hoover as the leader of the "old deal," "head and shoulders" above the rest of the opposition.

How Mr. Hoover sees his own place in the political picture is discussed by George Creel in *Collier's*.

A New Hoover

"First of all, Mr. Hoover regards himself as the titular head of the Party," says Mr. Creel, "and under no circumstances will he consent to have himself pushed aside or minimized. . . .

"Planted firmly in a comfortable chair on the front porch of his pleasant home in Palo Alto, he looks out over the Republican Party in full confidence that it is still his domain. Stouter than when he quit the Presidency, his face has lost its querulousness, and that curiously lunar terrain is broken up at intervals by an actual smile. From all appearances he is both a happy man and hopeful.

"It is indeed a new Herbert Hoover who sits out by the Golden Gate, calmly and inflexibly asserting his right to Republican leadership, and bolstering the assertion by a series of adroit moves. No memory of past wrongs is permitted to appear in his eyes, and none of the bitternesses that used to curdle him will be allowed to stand in the way of the harmony necessary to the attainment of his consuming desire to regain the office from which he was expelled so definitely and so savagely."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

General Staff of the Republican Party

Here are pictured five men and one woman who are preparing the strategy of the Republican campaign for the "big push" of 1936. Their job is to put a Republican in the White House, and they have already started work even tho they do not know who will be the candidate of their Party.

They constitute the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee. A meeting of this group was held in Washington two weeks ago, timed to make a call to action in the G.O.P. ranks just as President Roosevelt was leaving on his tour of the West.

A thumb-nail sketch of the background of each of these six persons was published by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen in their copyrighted column, "The Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round," distributed by the United Feature Syndicate. Condensed, the sketches follow:

Henry P. Fletcher (Chairman): Scion of a wealthy Pennsylvania family, who adopted diplomacy at the age of thirty and carved out a career notable for personal popularity and the protection of American interests.

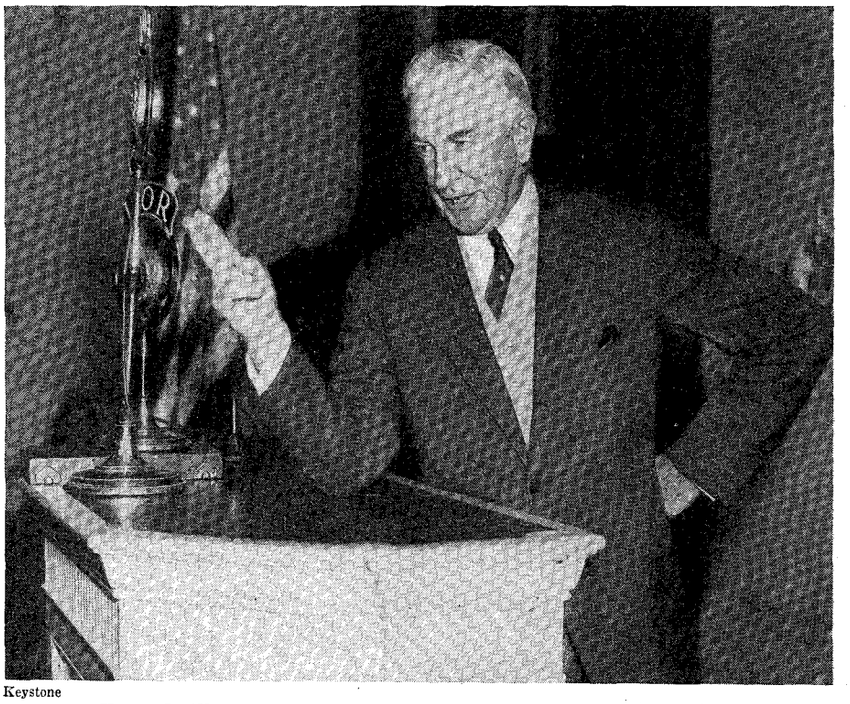
Ralph E. Williams (Vice-Chairman): Began as bookkeeper, worked his way up to the presidency of an Oregon bank.

Mrs. Alvin T. Hert (Vice-Chairman): Of the charming aristocracy of Kentucky; a lady of both poise and force, who made a success of her husband's business.

J. Henry Roraback (Vice-Chairman): President of seven New England utility companies, director of four insurance companies, a bank and a railroad; for years he has dominated Connecticut politics.

George de B. Keim (Secretary): Retired leather manufacturer and banker, of New Jersey, who, in his leisure, has been concerned with politics, historical societies, and sports.

George F. Getz (Treasurer): Operator of several coal companies in Illinois; director of two banks and a newspaper; well-known as a sports-promoter.



Keystone

Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the Republican National Committee

Wide World

Mrs. Alvin T. Hert

Wide World

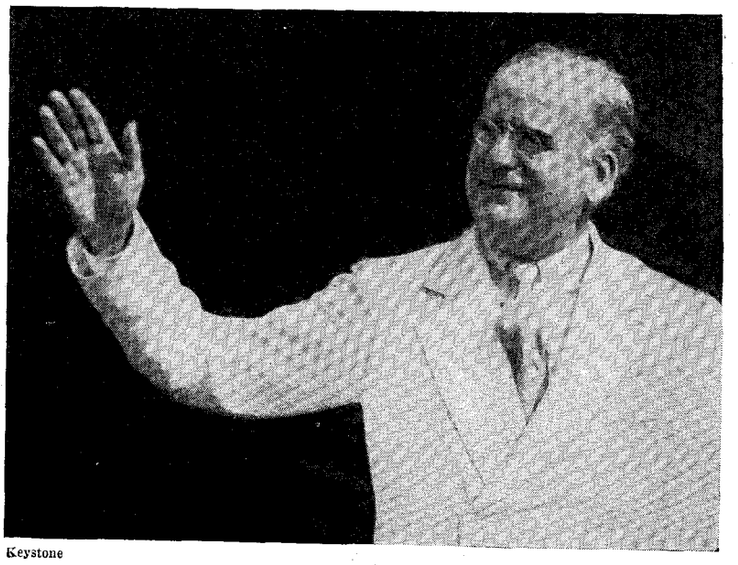
George F. Getz

Acme

Ralph E. Williams

Wide World

J. Henry Roraback



Keystone

George de B. Keim

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Topics in Brief

AMATEURS have been so successful in the entertainment field that there is some talk of them invading college football.—*Life.*

IF the punishment were made to fit the crime all warlike dictators would be placed in the front trenches and kept there.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MR. ROOSEVELT'S absolutely non-political trip to the Pacific Coast is on account of needing a haircut or something, probably?—*Dallas Morning News.*

POSTMASTER GENERAL Farley, on a long tour, couldn't find any opposition to the New Deal among the political jobholders.—*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.*

THE proposition that the Government do something for poets gets no farther. We doubt if the taxpayer would stand for boondoggerel.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

THERE is equality left in the old world. Any little European boy has a chance to grow up and some day become an unknown soldier.—*Portland Oregonian.*

REMARK of the month: "It occurs to me," says a letter writer to the Boston Press, "that one word from the King of Italy could stop this war."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

APPARENTLY there will be no radical third party to embarrass Roosevelt, but there is still talk of a Coalition Constitutional ticket. It has been suggested that Ford and Douglas take the parts of the horse and buggy.—*The New Yorker.*

THE average American family pays an annual crime bill of 240 dollars. Well, it gets a lot of crime for its money.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Cummings went to Europe "to see if they had anything we ought to have." Well, for one thing, there's a matter of a few billions.—*New Orleans States.*

A SERIOUS shortage of gasoline is foreseen by petroleum experts. Such a shortage will automatically plow under every third filling-station.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

"$1,000,000 Bogus-Bill Ring Smashed by Raid in Jersey." The Government seems determined to brook no competition with its own currency-inflation program.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

EVER since Theodore Dreiser wrote that novel, every crime of a certain kind in this country is "An American Tragedy." Must we even brag about our tragedies?—*Knickerbocker Press.*

IF the public wants to know just where all the public money has gone that has been spent in the past two years, what a fine chance the mystery-story writers are going to have.—*Stillwater Gazette.*

THEODORE ROOSEVELT has become a book publisher. If he were left alone with Cousin Franklin on a desert island what books do you suppose he would take? For reading or throwing?—*New York Sun.*

A SCHOOL to teach women to buy clothes has opened in London. Flying course, for homing pigeons, should shortly be available.—*Detroit News.*

UNLESS that salvage expedition locates the *Lusitania* shortly, the debunkers may have to write articles to the effect that it never sank.—*Troy Record.*

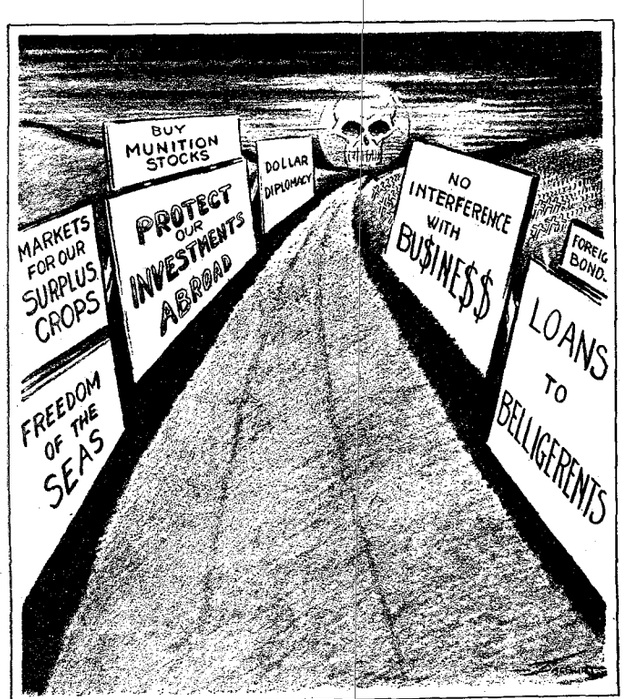
A NEW JERSEY State Representative is campaigning to defeat a bill he introduced. It is highly gratifying to learn that there is a State Representative who has a mind to change.—*Atlanta Journal.*

ABOUT every four years there arises in this country a group of people who maintain that the party elected four years ago has carried out some of the promises it made.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

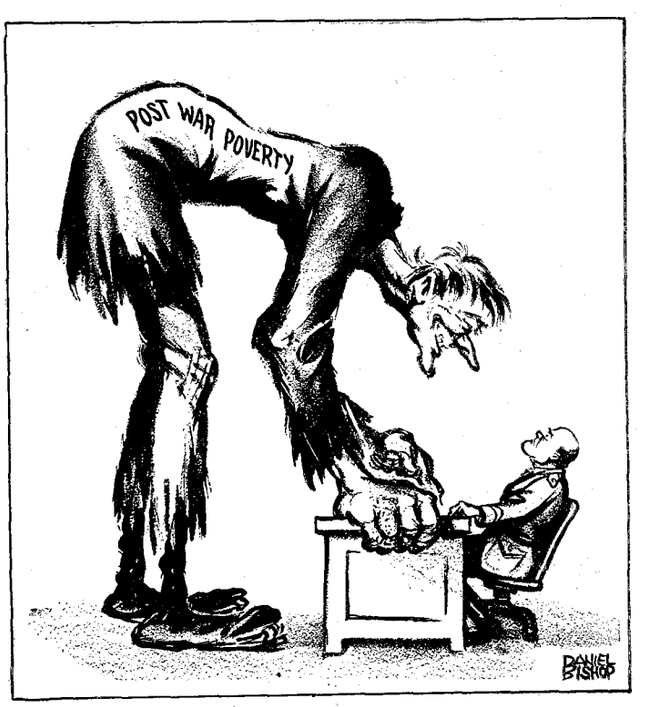
WE have heard a lot of enthusiastic comment about the position of woman in relation to man in Russia, but a recent Soviet decree on divorce indicates that she's only his equal over there.—*Boston Herald.*

WHEN the Supreme Court returns from its vacation in October, it will meet in its costly new building. It is a magnificent structure, with fine big windows to throw the New Deal out of.—*The New Yorker.*

"UNITED STATES to Finance Stream-lined Train Adoption." Under a new plan, when the installation is complete, everybody hops a stream-lined train and leaves the country, thereby solving most of our national problems.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*



The Road to War!
—*Talburt in the Washington* Daily News



"You Don't Have to Draft Me, Benito"
—*Bishop in the St. Louis* Star-Times

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Roman Eagle Strikes; Ethiopian Lion Roars

Plunging Bombs Avenge Adowa as Il Duce's Kin Fight From Air; Fascism Seeks Place in Sun; Emperor Rallies Warriors; Tanks and Planes vs. *Rifles and Mountains*

For ten days early last December Ethiopian and Italian Somali (native) troops faced each other on the disputed, undemarcated Ualual-Italian Somaliland frontier. Often only a few yards apart, they scanned the deep bush restlessly for activity.

At a small bird that flushed from cover, one crisp evening, an unknown soldier aimlessly raised his long-barreled rifle. A shot rang out. Shocked into sudden action, the Ethiopians and Somalis fell upon each other.

From this random bullet, fired on December 5, 1934, there presumably grew the ensuing protracted and deadlocked negotiations which engrossed two anxious Continents. Last week, tired of Europe's haggling, Italy invaded Ethiopia.

The world's newest war had begun. As in the case of Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931, it had begun without the formal traditional declaration of war.

Thirsting for African conquest, Premier Benito Mussolini hurled 250,000 white soldiers and black Askaris across three frontiers of Emperor Haile Selassie's scarcely civilized Empire.

Since the country is roughly triangular in shape, the strategy adopted was that of the pincer maneuver, employed successfully by American and French forces in the St. Mihiel Salient in France, in 1918.

Planes and Tanks

Using giant Caproni Bombers, "scooter" tanks which clip off forty-five miles an hour and mount two machine-guns, highly mobile artillery, and modern rifles, the Italians closed in on three fronts: Adowa, in the north; Mount Mussa-Ali, in the east, and Ualual, in the south. The objective was Addis Ababa, the Capital, lying about 500 miles inland.

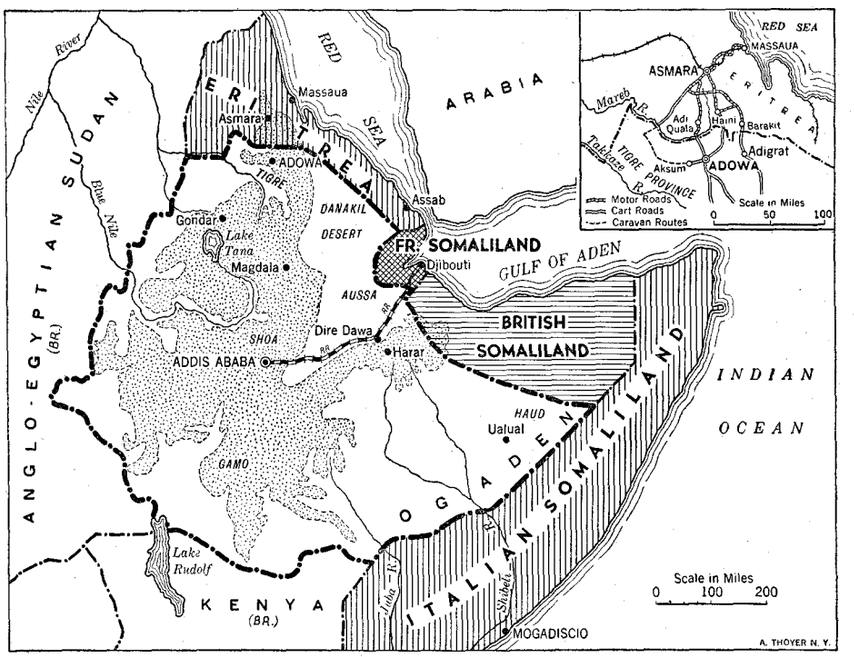
Against this force the King of Kings had an untrained Army estimated at perhaps 1,000,000 men, about half of whom have fairly modern rifles. Their chief weapon lay in the wild, protecting mountains.

After three days of fierce combat, the Italians stormed and captured Adowa. A force estimated at 100,000 took part. Italy went wild with joy. The Italian red, white, and green tricolor floated high over this tiny, straggling town of mud huts, perched above the clouds, where, in 1896, an Italian Army was decimated.

By wiping out this humiliating disaster, Rome had brought to a victorious close the first stage of Fascism's drive in Ethiopia.

In Rome, government spokesmen said Italy did not consider that a state of war existed. "We are merely surrounding our frontiers," they explained.

At Geneva, other spokesmen announced: "We are taking military police-measures to establish order in Ethiopia." But, to the rest of the world, it was war.



Drawn for The Literary Digest

Inset at upper right shows where the fighting started last week. On the left is the Blue Nile, which is fed by Lake Tana, a vital factor in Britain's interest in Ethiopia

"Thus, a bare seventeen years after that November Armistice Day which was to signalize the end of fratricidal strife among the nations," declared the Washington *Evening Star*, "war raises its ugly head again. Civilized mankind, dismayed and disillusioned, faces, in consternation and anxiety, the incalculable consequences which may ensue, not only in Africa, but in Europe, and throughout the world, from this tragic breakdown of international peace machinery."

Last week, the hampering wet season over in Ethiopia, his expeditionary force virtually completed, Il Duce decided that the hour to strike had arrived. To sound the tocsin he chose a titanic demonstration throughout Italy in which 20,000,000 Black Shirts were mobilized.

Standing on the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia, the Italian dictator looked down upon 300,000 frenzied admirers. He thundered:

"A solemn hour is about to strike in the history of the country. Twenty million Italians are, at this moment, gathered in the squares of all Italy. Twenty millions! One heart alone! One will alone! One decision!

"It is not only an army marching toward its goal, but it is 44,000,000 Italians marching in unity behind this Army, because the blackest of injustices is being attempted against them, that of taking from them their place in the sun.

"When, in 1915, Italy threw in her fate with that of the Allies, how many cries of admiration, how many promises! But, after the common victory, which cost Italy 600,000 dead, 400,000 lost, 1,000,000 wounded, when peace was being discussed around the table, only the crumbs of the rich colonial booty were left for us to pick up.

"For thirteen years we have been patient while the circle tightened around us at the hands of those who wish to suffocate us. We have been patient with Ethiopia for forty years—it is enough now."

Rallying-Cry

Throughout Italy, sirens and bells called a halt to work. The cry, *Adunata!* (Rally!) passed swiftly from mouth to mouth. Millions, galvanized into action, rushed to their homes, donned uniforms, and reported to concentration-points.

That night, they returned to families, wondering why Il Duce's speech had not mentioned the looked-for declaration of war. What they did not know was that Premier Mussolini, upon finishing his address, had telegraphed Gen. Emilio de Bono, his generalissimo in Africa, to begin hostilities at dawn.

"All of Mussolini's talking points had plenty of truth in them as far as historical facts go," the New York *Daily News* said. "As its reward for double-crossing Germany and Austria, Italy did get only the crumbs at the Versailles colony-and-reparations feast after the War. The Allies, having made big promises to get Italy on their side, did welsh on those promises."

As Il Duce spoke in Rome, his short,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

© International

A few of those who left Addis Ababa before the bombing season

handsome son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, read the mobilization proclamation in Asmara, sultry Capital of far-away Eritrea. "On to the frontier!" roared cheering throngs when he had finished.

The cry became a night-long reality, as tens of thousands of Black Shirts and Askaris trudged over the Roman stone-roads leading south, singing: "With the whiskers of the Negus (Haile Selassie) we will make a little brush to polish up the shoes of Benito Mussolini."

Trucks labeled: "To Addis Ababa" lumbered by in the freezing hills.

As dawn came, dazzling and burning, the Italian Army carried the Roman eagles across the sluggish Mareb River, dividing Ethiopia and Eritrea. Distant air-fields buzzed with turning propellers. Antiaircraft lights pierced the sky.

The eighth major Roman invasion of Africa in history was beginning. In size it compared with Britain's conquest of the South African Boers in 1899-1902; in a strictly military and geographical sense it loomed more difficult than France's and Spain's campaign against Abd-el-Krim in Morocco in 1920-26.

From a barbed-wire post atop a mountain on the frontier, General de Bono, at sixty-nine, a vigorous, ramrod-shaped colonial veteran, watched the helmeted troops, their bayonets sparkling in the first rays of day, swing into Ethiopia's green landscape in four columns.

Leading the way were the speedy tanks. Long-range guns let loose an occasional salvo. Darting on the flanks, medical orderlies tested water-holes.

Excitement Lacking

"It was amazingly calm and deliberate, and it was difficult to realize that an invasion which may shake the world actually was under way," cabled Webb Miller, United Press correspondent, who was with the General Staff. "There was no excitement, simply a feeling of tension."

High above them, roaring homeward, were big Capronis, which had just "strafed" Adowa and Adigrat. To young Count Ciano, leader of the Fifteenth Bombing Squadron—"The Desperate"—who got his pilot's license only last January, went the distinction of starting the first shell-fire in the war.

Reconnoitering over these two towns, he reported, Ethiopians trained antiaircraft guns on his ships, and he was compelled to answer them with bombs. He denied he had struck a hospital, killing women and children.

Upon capture of Adowa, Italian troops said no hospital existed there. In another scouting-expedition Il Duce's two sons, Lieutenants Vittorio and Bruno Mussolini, made brilliant flights over enemy territory.

The day before, anticipating Italy's invasion, Emperor Haile Selassie got defense-measures under way. Dejected, his face showing anguish over the approaching strife, he protested to Geneva against a discovered encroachment of Italian troops in the Eastern Mount Mussa-Ali region.

Grasping this as cause for alarm, the King of Kings rushed 250,000 troops to the borders, and prepared a general mobilization order.

Almost the whole of that night he knelt in prayer in the chapel of his Palace in the shadow of flickering candles. At dawn he turned aside to read a radio flash telling of Adowa's bombardment.

A few hours later, his Court Chamberlain read the mobilization order, calling his 10,000,000 subjects to the defense of the Empire.

The solemn-faced monarch sat by a window facing north, a big telescope across his knees, scanning reports from distant commanders. The day was brilliant with sun and blue sky.

Emperor's Call

To Il Duce's *Adunata!* he hurled an Ethiopian *Kitet!* which means: "Close ranks, unite!" It swept out into the four corners of the land on the mighty beat of a huge four-foot rhinoceros-hide war-drum struck in the Emperor's courtyard by a giant Galla. Shouting *Li-li-li!* to their ruler, a brilliant throng of feudal tribal chiefs looked on. In near-by cages the royal lions roared.

In the 400,000 square miles comprising Ethiopia, hundreds of thousands of wild hillmen and desert tribesmen sprang to life like the troops of Hannibal and Tamerlane. Women tagged behind, bringing up water and provisions.

With the fight on, only Premier Mussolini, in the opinion of correspondents, knows how far it will go.

The New York *Sun* said: "The invaders have had months in which to fabricate their plans; they should know all about the terrain which military science requires; they ought to know whither they are going, and by what route they expect to get there.

"Perhaps the main factor of uncertainty lies in such imponderables as the resolution and the staying-power of the Ethiopian forces. These will need to be great, indeed, if they are to hold up against such a strong, well-equipped, and well-trained force as Italy will bring into the field."

"Silent Service" of Empire

For a fortnight the naval might of Britain has been converging on the Mediterranean. From home-waters, the West Indies, and the Far East, war-vessels of a half-dozen categories have been slowly steaming up the Red Sea to Suez, or in through the Mediterranean to Gibraltar and Malta.

By last week, approximately 150 vessels, aggregating 400,000 tons—nearly half the combined sea-power—had reached their destinations. Thus poised for operations, they swung into intricate and speedy maneuvers at both ends of the great inland sea.

Leading the western, or Gibraltar, forces, were the powerful battle-cruisers *Hood* [42,500 tons] and *Renown*.

Off Palestine, on the eastern end, were eighteen war-ships, embracing four cruisers, one flotilla-leader, nine destroyers, and four submarines. At Malta, Suez, in Greek waters, and in the Red Sea, other groups of sea-fighters held secret engagements.

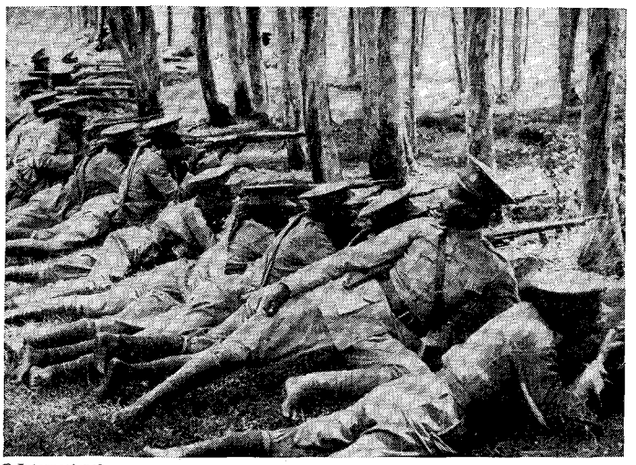
The flag-ship of this gigantic conglomeration (see cover) is the newly-overhauled *Queen Elizabeth*, which flies the flag of Admiral Sir William Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. Known as the "silent man" of the "Silent Service," he is six feet, three inches tall; is noted for his athletic prowess.

The British Fleet is in the Mediterranean because Italy's African venture offers a threat to England's Empire life-line.

If this threat should materialize, Il Duce's great flotilla of submarines, outnumbering Britain's, would be brought into action.

The gray-haired, beetle-browed admiral is known as a strong antisubmarine man, who relishes a chance to demonstrate, in a future war, his ability to "strafe" under-sea-craft.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



© International

Last week it was the real thing. Here they are merely learning how to shoot each other. On the left, *some of the few well-equipped Ethiopians.* On the right, *Italians near Massaua, Eritrea*

© International

Departure at Addis Ababa: Two brothers start journey for different battle-fronts

© International

Departure at Naples: Edda Mussolini sees her husband, Count Galeazzo Ciano (right) *off for Africa with her two brothers, Bruno* (left) *and Vittorio*

© International

While these Ethiopians were studying their new anti-aircraft guns, Mussolini's men struck from the air

Wide World

An Italian soldier instructing a native of Somaliland in the ways of war, so that native can fight native

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

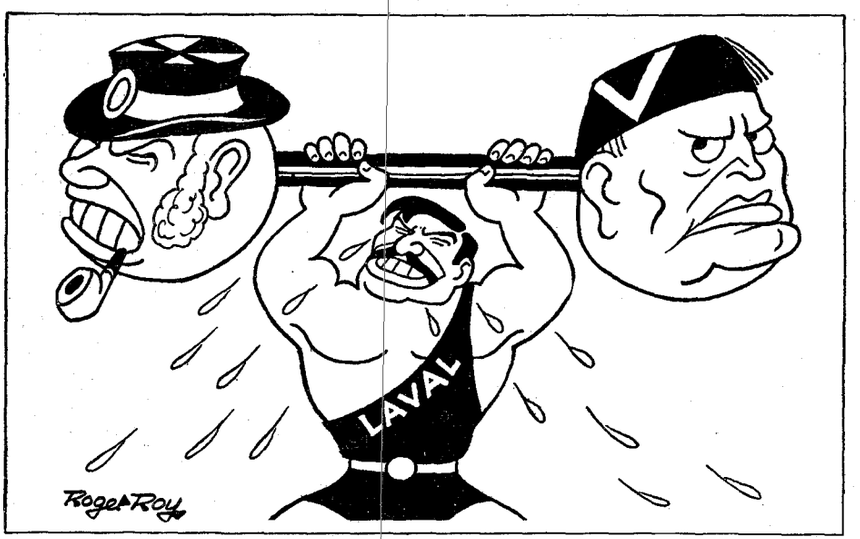
League Confronted With War in Ethiopia

Italy's Action in East Africa Stampedes Year's Peace Efforts—Britain and France Closer Together—Il Duce Ponders Friendly Possibilities—Neutrality Promised Elsewhere

"No man is so foolish as to desire war more than peace; for, in peace, sons bury their fathers, but, in war, fathers bury their sons."

The first of all war-correspondents, Herodotus (490-409 B. C.), cited these words which Crœsus, King of Lydia, spoke to Cyrus, the Persian Dynast.

Centuries later, the year 1935 of the Christian era, the League of Nations, greatest organ ever yet devised by mankind to keep the peace, found itself faced with an overt act of war by Premier Benito Mussolini in Ethiopia.



Supreme Test of France's Strong Man

—Le Rire *(Paris)*

Establishment of a violation of the Covenant, it was said by an Associated Press correspondent at Geneva, was based on official Italian documents, including Gen. Emilio de Bono's order for an Italian advance across the Ethiopian frontier and the announcements of the aerial bombardment of Adigrat and Adowa.

A definite designation by the League Council of Italy as the aggressor, it was reported from Geneva, would mean a third big step toward the goal of ending the war before sanctions actually were applied. For all that, diplomatic sources were said to be "by no means agreed on the ultimate effectiveness of this gradual smothering process, even if the League definitely voted economic and financial sanctions against Italy."

LEAGUE COUNCIL

At this stage the League Council arrived after tortuous negotiations over the Italo-Ethiopian boundary dispute which were brought on by Ethiopia's protest last January against Italian invasion of Ethiopian territory. Italy denied the charge.

In February Premier Mussolini mobilized 241,000 soldiers for his African expedition—and thereafter poured troops continuously into the Italian Colonies bordering on Ethiopia.

ENGLAND

In June, Anthony Eden, Britain's suave and accomplished Minister for League affairs, offered Premier Mussolini a strip of British territory in East Africa if Mussolini would stop preparing for war. Declaiming an unmistakable "No" Mussolini refused.

FRANCE

France joined hands with Britain in the effort to reach a peaceful solution of the Italo-Ethiopian problem. France's swarthy, shrewd, and cautious Premier, Pierre Laval, had a giant's burden to bear in keeping faith with the League, and with Britain, as well as a newly cemented friendship with Italy he had sealed in the early weeks of this year.

Anglo-French cooperation was considered to have become closer last week, when, in answer to a British inquiry, the French Government replied that if the British were attacked by Italy in the Mediterranean, the French Fleet would assist the British, and French ports would be open to the British as bases.

However, as Frederick T. Birchall wrote in a London dispatch to the New York *Times*, it was understood that the French Government, in its reply, attempted to establish a connection between a hypothetical case of possible attack upon the British Fleet, and a case of possible aggression against the French on land.

In other words, France proposed that the same principle of automatic assistance which the British invoked should apply on land, as well as at sea.

MUSSOLINI'S VIEW

Premier Mussolini's own view of the situation was given last Sunday to Jules Sauerwein, Foreign Editor of *Paris-Soir*, and wirelessed (copyright) to the New York *Times*. Il Duce impressed Mr. Sauerwein as he had impressed him three times previously when they met, as being "a man whom the forces of destiny are carrying forward without submerging him, and who is filled with and exudes energy; of a captain who has a firm hold on the helm." Mussolini was quoted as saying in part:

"There is really no common sense in this quarrel that England has with us and conflict between the two nations is inconceivable. We do not seek, either near or far, directly or indirectly, to harm any British interest.

"Our consolidating action in Eastern Africa does not menace the prosperity, communications, or security of any imperial territory. I am ready at any moment to prove this, and to give indisputable guaranties of our pacific and even cordial disposition.

"The first thing to be done is to relieve the tension in the Mediterranean due to the presence of a large part of the British Fleet. This mobilization of so many units at every strategic point creates the risk of an incident, however strict the orders may be and however great our care to avoid friction."

If, in exchange for an even partial demobilization of the Fleet, Mussolini said further, Great Britain should demand a reduction of Italian effectives in Libya, "there might be ground for an understanding," and he went on:

"Solutions can be found with Geneva, without Geneva or against Geneva. The League of Nations, and, even more, the good sense of the Governments, might furnish to us many solutions for the regulation of relations between a Western civilizing Power and an African State that, it has been officially recognized, has need for a complete rebuilding of its social, economic and political structure.

"Similar problems have been raised and settled in the past. In the meantime, the League of Nations is hurrying its procedure. But, like the loveliest girl in the world, it can not give more than it has. It would be strange if this institution which was created to avoid wars should have for a result to amplify one like a kind of loudspeaker.

"And it would be simply revolting that a strictly limited colonial war should be the cause of a war of ten or twelve nations. It is for the nations in the League that have interests in Ethiopia to settle the question among themselves."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The men who figure risks for Lloyd's at London estimated last Friday that the chances were 3 to 1 that there would be war in Europe before the end of the year. The ominous note of this speculative aspect of the Italo-Ethiopian situation aroused deep interest in the possible attitude of countries not directly involved in the dispute.

GERMANY

Eyes were turned first toward Germany. Britain, aware of France's nervousness about Germany, wrote an Associated Press correspondent at Paris, sent Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to Berlin, to win from Reichsleader Adolf Hitler assurance that he would not use the present European crisis to forward his own ambitions. Hitler was said to have told Sir Eric that Britain might rest assured Germany had "chosen the path of neutrality" and any thought of the Nazis' picking the time of crisis to attack France was ridiculous.

LITTLE ENTENTE

The *Prager Tagblatt* (Prague), leading Liberal German-language paper, was emphatic in its statement that Czechoslovakia and the other Little Entente States, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, would remain neutral in the Ethiopian conflict, but that the Little Entente would remain loyal to the League of Nations.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

Under the pact establishing close economic relations among Italy, Austria, and Hungary, League economic sanctions, according to Vienna correspondents, would have an extremely unfavorable effect on the economic life of Austria and Hungary. Most of the exports of the two countries go to Italy. It was doubted whether it would be possible to interrupt the economic relations immediately unless Austria and Hungary received compensations in other markets.

SPAIN

A conflict of opinion raged in Spain, where so-called Liberal journals in Madrid proclaimed their willingness to renounce neutrality and all their pacifist ideals if their previous stand "should aid or appear to give moral support to Fascist Italy." On the other hand, Conservative, Republican and Monarchist deputies in the Cortes, as well as newspapers reflecting their opinions, maintained that Spain's policy in the Mediterranean—the strategic position of the Balearic Islands was particularly mentioned—should be one of absolute neutrality.

JAPAN

At Tokyo, the Foreign Office spokesman indicated that Japan's attitude in the Italo-Ethiopian War might coincide with that of the League of Nations, altho Japan has quit the League.

The Japanese spokesman said that the Government would not formally declare its attitude unless the situation were clarified, and that, meanwhile, Japan would remain entirely neutral.

British Lion's Cubs and War-Threat

Dominions Ponder Status in Event of Anglo-Italian War Over Ethiopia; Peaceful Canada, Loyal Antipodes, and Smuts's Speech

The British Lion and his brood roared to the Lion of Judah last week when Italian air-bombers began hostilities in Ethiopia. But roars of the cubs—Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—were in cautious key, and uttered more in question than in defiance or threat.

Keystone

The Cenotaph, in London: To "The Glorious Dead" of the British Empire

The great question was: Where would the Dominions stand in case England should become involved in war with Italy as a result of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict?

In discussing editorially the prospect of sanctions against Italy splitting the Empire, *The Daily Mail* (London) declared that an examination of the evidence seemed to give an affirmative answer. Canada always has been uneasy about the obligations of the Covenant, said *The Mail*, and, in 1924, opposed any extension of obligations, because she is remote from Europe.

Canada: In answer to telegraphed inquiries sent by THE LITERARY DIGEST to the press of Canada, The Montreal *Daily Star* (Ind.) referred to Prime Minister Richard B. Bennett's recent pronouncement that Canada would not take part in any war over Ethiopia, and commented:

"If the very existence of the British Empire were at stake in some vast world cataclysm, certainly 'the true interest of Canada' would be involved. Mr. Bennett is not taking us out of the Empire, but he is saying that he is opposed to sending our young men to die in a foreign quarrel where no Canadian interest is at stake."

The London (Ont.) *Advertiser* (Lib.) noted that the Italo-Ethiopian emergency finds Canada in the midst of a general election, and added:

"It will be impossible to assemble and consult the new Parliament until mid-November, at the earliest. While any Canadian Parliament, regardless of its party complexion, would support financial and economic measures taken under the League Covenant, it is certain that a Liberal Government would ask Parliament to consult the people, preferably by plebiscite, before authorizing troops to leave the country."

Similarly minded was the Windsor *Daily Star* (Ind.), which said:

"We agree that the people should be consulted through a plebiscite as to their wishes. No Government should take a single step toward war, no Government should commit itself in any way before finding out from the people themselves what public opinion really is."

The Vancouver *Daily Province* (Ind.) called attention to the fact that Canada's position in case of war "between Italy and the League" differs from what it was in the Great War.

"Then, Canada's decision was taken as a member of the British Empire, because it was felt the Empire was in danger. Now, Canada, a member of both the Empire and the League, is pledged to defend the League, and must consider how far it is committed by that pledge."

Australia: In Australia, Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons told the Federal Parliament on September 23 at Canberra, Federal Capital, that Australia stood solidly behind the British Government in the effort to uphold the League Covenant.

The Sydney Bulletin, a radical liberal weekly, circulating throughout Australia, remarked, in alarm, that participation in "even a restricted boycott of Italy would cost Australia considerable trade with that country, and might permanently embitter relations which have hitherto been friendly enough." Australia's interest in Abyssinia, this weekly added, is "as remote as its interest in Tibet."

New Zealand: But, some 2,000 miles away, in New Zealand, *The Auckland Weekly News* took a very opposite stand:

"There could be no neutrality for the Dominion in a British war. Even if she declared herself neutral, and Britain approved her attitude, no enemy could be persuaded to forbear from hostile action against New Zealand territory, trade, or shipping, any more than an enemy would cease operations against Kent or Cornwall, if those Counties tried to assert their neutrality in an English war."

South Africa: In South Africa, they were recalling a speech made by Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts about a year ago, in London, when he dealt with critics of the League who used the case of Manchukuo to maintain that unless the League could carry out its policies by force it was doomed.

The former enemy of Britain said, in part:

"I can not visualize the League as a military machine. It was not conceived or built for that purpose, it is not equipped for such functions.

"I can not conceive the Dominions remaining in such a League and pledging themselves to fight the wars of the Old World, and, if the Dominions leave it, Great Britain is bound to follow."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Canada to Vote on Its New Deal

Record Number of Candidates Fighting for Parliament Seats; Five Parties, Five Shades of Opinions, and Five Personalities

"All Canada is going to the polls on October 14," writes Marc A. Rose in *Today*.

"It's the first time in a long while, by the way. But at last they're going to vote—the cod-fisherman of the Grand Banks and the halibut-fishermen 4,000 miles away on the Pacific; the factory-hands of Windsor who make Fords, and the *habitants* of Quebec who, like as not, drive oxen; the gold-miners, lumberjacks, and trappers in the wilderness, if the ice will let them; the wheat-growers of the prairies and the wine-grape growers of the Niagara fruit-belt—6,000,000 voters in all. 800,000 more than last time.

"That last time was July 28, 1930. Depression had just begun to bite deeply enough to be painful. Much has happened since, and much has been done about it up there across the border. The Canadians, neighbors of ours, the folk most like us, have been handed a New Deal strikingly like our own.

"What do they think about it? The election will tell, for some 700 candidates—a record number—fighting for the 245 seats in the Dominion Parliament represent five parties with five shades of opinion among which the voters may choose."

Five Personalities

Five personalities dominate the scene:

Richard Bedford Bennett, Prime Minister and leader of the Conservatives: big, stocky millionaire, whose motto is an abrupt "Cut the cackle"; who neither smokes nor drinks. His principal campaign promise is greater extension of Canada's New Deal.

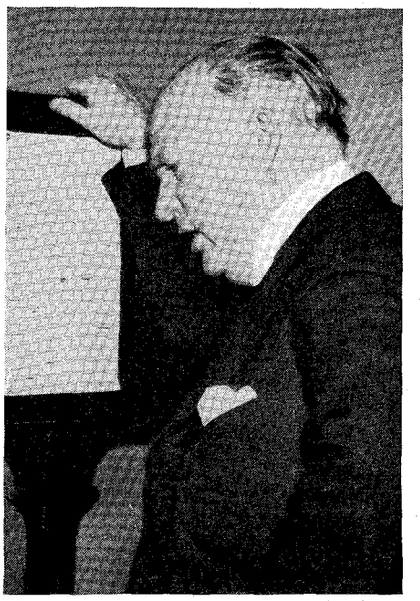
William Lyon Mackenzie King, last Prime Minister and leader of the Liberals: short, thick-set, bland, his hero is Gladstone. He promises lower tariffs, and as little Government in business as possible.

Harry Herbert Stevens, bald, sharp-eyed former Conservative, who, as "man of the hour," quit Mr. Bennett's Cabinet as Minister of Trade and Commerce to form a "third" group—the Reconstruction Party; born in England, a crack debater, who served with United States forces in China and the Philippines, his campaign promise is a square deal for the small shopkeeper, and a curb on big business.

J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (Socialist); a scholarly-looking preacher with silver hair and a beard; an ex-longshoreman, Laborite Member of Parliament from Winnipeg. His campaign promises a Socialistic State along Marxian lines.

William Aberhart, Premier of Alberta: heavy-set, round-faced evangelist-schoolteacher, whose Social Credit League recently swept him into power on a promise to give a $25-a-month dividend to every citizen. He promises extension of his credit plan to the Dominion.

Of him, Mr. Rose declares in *Today*:



© Keystone

Richard B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, facing fight for reelection

"He says the enthusiasm for his ideas which made him local Premier has spread through the other Prairie Provinces. He says he will elect thirty-five members to Parliament, which is a great many, considering that Alberta, itself, has only seventeen seats. Leaders of the older parties wonder uneasily about that; they are afraid he isn't exaggerating much."

Tariff Relations

Canadian-American tariff relations, an issue on which the last Canadian general election, as well as previous ones, turned, have been thrust headlong into the present campaign, says a New York *Times* dispatch from Ottawa.

"This year the issue is not over a reciprocal trade-treaty with the United States, but merely over the question which party would stand a better chance of achieving such a treaty. The desirability of improving trade-relations between the two countries is no longer held in question."

In the opinion of *The Nation*, liberal American weekly, the Conservatives will not be this party. "Canada," it says, "will go to the polls and repudiate the Conservative Government which has been in power for the past five years.

"The Conservatives have had the misfortune to be in power during practically the whole of the world depression.

"Since 1867, Canada has cast its vote on the pendulum principle—'the Conservatives have accomplished nothing for us, let us try the Liberals,' and *vice versa*. With few exceptions, each five years has witnessed a change in Government, and recent provincial elections make it plain that the swing is now definitely toward the Liberals."

Boris Still Battling

Italy and France Mentioned In Latest Balkan "Conspiracy"

Ever since he ascended the Throne of Bulgaria, after the abdication of his father, King Ferdinand, on October 3, 1918, King Boris III has encountered revolutionary outbreaks. Not a few times he has been the target of the bullets of would-be assassins.

The latest peril to his Throne and his life became known on October 2, when Sofia press cables told that martial law had been declared throughout Bulgaria following the discovery of a conspiracy by Col. Damian Veltcheff and his friends of the Zveno group of alleged revolutionaries. Their aim was said to be the overthrow of the Royal régime and the setting up of a republic. Reticence on the part of Bulgarian officials gave rise to wild rumors, among which was a story that the Veltcheff associates had attempted to assassinate King Boris.

An Anniversary Gift

The revolutionary bomb was timed to explode on October 3, Bulgaria's greatest national holiday, and also the anniversary of King Boris's accession to the Throne.

Operating jointly with the Republican Zveno organization was the Left Radical Peasant group. The Zveno Party was active in the *coup d'état* of May 19, 1934, when a dictatorial régime was established without bloodshed or disorder by the Bulgarian Army. It had what was called the "enforced support" of King Boris. Late in April, 1935, however, Boris forestalled another attempt to overthrow the Government. He became Europe's newest dictator and, at forty-one, one of the youngest.

Last week's foiled revolution resulted in wholesale arrests of members of parties dissolved under the new régime.

Behind the Scenes

Behind the present scenes, according to Sofia press cables, a desperate struggle was going on between Colonel Veltcheff and his friends, who are pro-Yugoslav and pro-French, and the present Government of Premier Andrew Tocheff and King Boris, who favor a pro-Italian policy.

The marriage of King Boris to Princess Giovanna of Savoy, daughter of Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, in 1930, was reported at the time to have formally sealed a political understanding with Rome. In some other Balkan States, Boris has been derided as a puppet of Premier Benito Mussolini.

Belgrade dispatches told of Yugoslavia's concern over the defeat of Colonel Veltcheff because it was taken as indication that pro-Italian interests in Bulgaria will increase in power and Bulgaria will oppose the policies of the Balkan Bloc.

Regrettable as the repeated crises in Bulgaria may be, remarked *The Manchester Guardian*, a world-famous liberal daily, "they reveal a great quality in the Bulgarian people: public opinion can not be permanently held down in their country. They are not prepared to submit lightly to a dictatorship."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Battling an Ancient Scourge

Medical Forces Against Leprosy Are Mobilizing This Week to Make a World-Wide Attack on History's Oldest, Most Terrifying Disease—In the Footsteps of Damien

"The leper in whom the plague is, his clothes shall be rent, and his head bare, and he shall put a covering upon his upper lip, and shall cry, Unclean, unclean.

"All the days wherein the plague shall be in him he shall be defiled; he is unclean; he shall dwell alone; without the camp shall his habitation be." (Leviticus 13: 45, 46.)

Thus the priests of Levi dealt with history's oldest, most feared, most mysterious disease. Down through more than 3,000 years the tradition of horror and sin turned lepers into exiles, living ghosts shunned by friends and relatives.

Not until 1848 was anything appreciable done to change this attitude. In that year two pioneer Norwegian leprologists, Daniel Cornelius Danielssen and Carl Willem Boeck, wrote the first comprehensive scientific description of the disease. In 1873 Armeur Hansen, Danielssen's son-in-law and his successor in charge of leprosy work in Norway, discovered what he thought to be the germ of leprosy.

Immortal Damien

In the same year Joseph de Veuster, a Belgian missionary whose name in religion was Father Damien, made himself immortal by reversing the treatment of the priests of Levi.

Voluntarily he went to minister among the outcast lepers whom the Hawaiian Government had deported to Molokai Island. With his own hands, and through appeals to the Government, he managed to improve their water-supply, their dwellings and food, and after years of almost unbelievable self-sacrifice succeeded in calling the attention of the world to the needs of lepers as human beings.

In this he was aided by Robert Louis Stevenson who, in answering some slanders against Father Damien's reputation, dramatically painted the character of the man in "An Open Letter to the Rev. Dr. Hyde" in 1890.

Father Damien, who failed to take proper precautions, himself succumbed to leprosy in 1899, but he lived to see his example change the attitude of the world toward the leper. His successor at Molokai, Brother Joseph Dutton, successfully demonstrated that one could work with lepers for many years and not contract the disease. He died four years ago of old age. Brother Joseph's successor is the Rev. Peter D'Orgeval.

Father Damien's work now goes on all over the world. In 1874 a Scotsman, Wellesley C. Bailey, founded The Mission for Lepers, which, for more than sixty years, has blazed a trail for the relief of lepers and the ultimate eradication of leprosy. Now there is an American branch, The American Mission to Lepers. These two units work as a single world-wide organization to minister to the physical, spiritual, and social needs of lepers.

More recently, bacteriologists have turned their attention to leprosy. Many have exiled themselves in leper colonies to study this strange disease. The best known is Dr. Herbert Windsor Wade, Chief Pathologist of the Culion leper colony.

In 1922 Doctor Wade, a handsome, militant young medico, forsook a brilliant career opening before him, and accepted the forbidding post at Culion. With him went his wife, Dorothy Paul Wade, daughter of a socially prominent family in New Orleans. Mrs. Wade, "the Florence Nightingale of the lepers," returned to the United States in 1925, to appeal for funds for leprosy research.

A leper boy, now on the road to recovery, at the Leonard Wood Memorial Colony at Cebu, Philippine Islands

World-Wide Basis

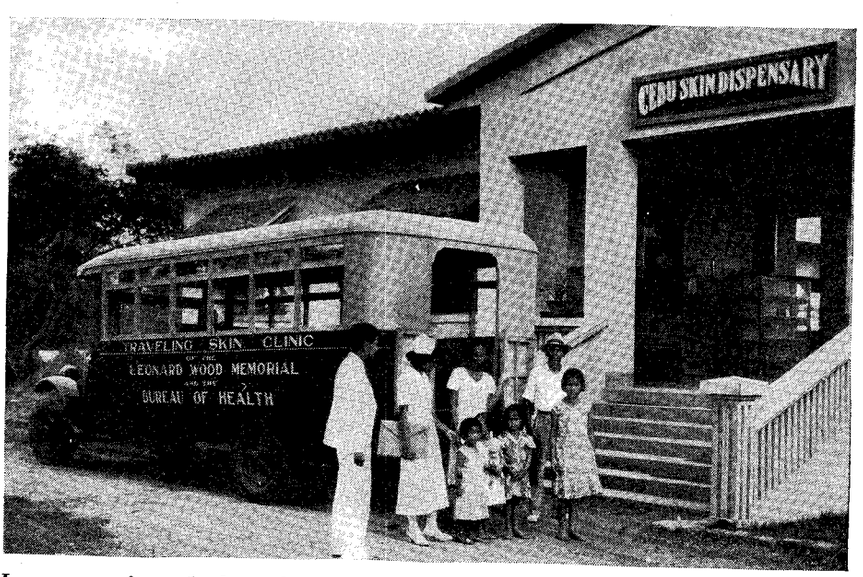
Out of her work grew the Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy, founded in memory of the late Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, once Governor General of the Philippines. Devoted to medical research on a world-wide basis, the Memorial maintains the medical work at the world's largest leprosarium, Culion, and that at Cebu, both in the Philippines.

Last week the Leonard Wood Memorial launched a new kind of attack on leprosy, and was mobilizing the medical forces against leprosy for a world-wide survey to learn how this disease spreads.

For despite all the heroic work that has been done, the problem still is far from solution. Leprosy to-day literally walks the earth.

It is serious in South America. It has persisted for years in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. In the eastern hemisphere, leading centers of infection are Japan, China, the Philippines, Indo-China, the Malay States, Java, India, and Africa. Leprosy is found as far north as Iceland, as far south as Australia.

Tho it is a minor problem in North America, the United States is not altogether free of it. There are more than 1,000 cases in this country, of whom about 400 are segregated. About fifty lepers walk the streets of New York. Most of these cases, of course, are non-contagious. The chance of getting the disease in the United States is small indeed. But in some countries, such as India, it is a major scourge. There are about 3,000,000 lepers in the world, of



Lepers were formerly dragged away in nets. Now this bus takes them to the Cebu Dispensary and helps to quell the panic-fear of the disease

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

whom fewer than 50,000 are receiving proper treatment.

Heading the world-survey, as Chairman of the Leonard Wood Memorial's medical board, is Dr. Hans Zinsser, famous for his researches in another epidemic disease of world-wide extent, typhus. Last February he published a best-selling book on epidemics, "Rats, Lice and History." At fifty-six he is bringing to an end a life-long study of typhus to take up the more elusive, complicated problem of leprosy.

Doctor Zinsser and his associates hope that the world-survey will disclose some hitherto unfound agent or predisposing factor that spreads leprosy.

Many prevalent notions about leprosy are mistaken. One is that leprosy is necessarily a "loathsome" disease. Recently Sam M. Jones, a writer, visited the only leprosarium in the continental United States, that at Carville, Louisiana, and told what he saw in *The American Legion Weekly*.

The leprosy microbe may attack either the skin or nerves of the victim, therefore producing two types of the disease, dermal and neural. On the medical authority of Dr. O. D. Denney, leprologist of the hospital at Carville, Mr. Jones said:

"In the neural type, the germ assaults the tiny nerves of the skin and they begin to die from their extremities. Gradually the victim loses all sensation of touch. . . .

Points of Attack

"The . . . leprosy continues its attack upon the nerves, gradually moving from the small dead skin nerves to the main trunk-lines. Finally it reaches the spinal cord. Here, strangely and mysteriously, the microbe stops. It neither invades the spine nor the brain. The patient has now reached a terminal condition. And if he has not contracted another disease or suffered as well from the dermal type he can and quite frequently does live practically a normal span of life.

"The only disfigurement I saw was among those afflicted with the dermal or skin type of leprosy. . . . Unless the disease is arrested death usually results within eight years."

Leprosy can not be classed as an incurable disease. In the last ten years 2,500 have been sent home from the leprosarium at Culion as free from leprosy. There are about 350 lepers at Carville, of whom about 10 per cent. a year are discharged as "arrested" cases.

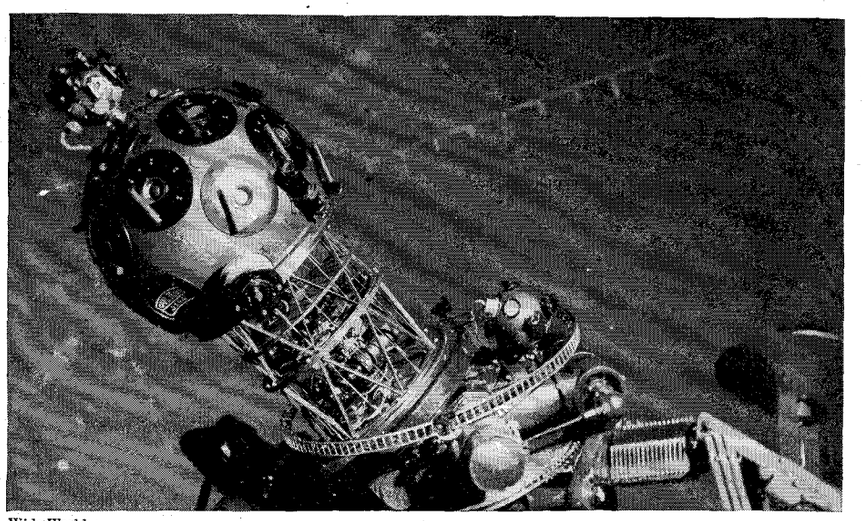
What cures these people is as much a mystery as the cause of infection. An astounding variety of treatments have been tried, but there is no agreement among leprologists as to the value of any of them.

"Strangely enough, the one palliative, and believed by some to be a cure, was discovered almost as soon as the disease itself," recounts Mr. Jones. It is the oil of the chaulmoogra nut.

"Recently science has refined the oil and discovered its active principle. In capsules to avoid the unpleasant taste hundreds of drops of this oil are taken daily at Carville. No one, not even the greatest leprologists, agree as to its efficacy."

"Playing" the Planetarium

Portrayal of the Heavens Is the Country's Newest Form of Dramatic Art—Only a Few Can Do It; the Man From Mars



Wide World

Giant projection-instrument in the Hayden Planetarium, where the heavens are unrolled for the layman by expert "players"

"It suggests the Man from Mars," wrote John O'Neill in the New York *Herald Tribune*, describing the giant projection-instrument of the new Hayden Planetarium at the American Museum of Natural History, New York. "It is a fantastic-looking contrivance."

And, fantastically, the planetarium was opened last week, when cosmic rays actuated a mechanism that turned on the lights for the first time.

"While the appearance of this device suggests a living thing," Mr. O'Neill continued, "its actions make the suggestion even more convincing. Its habitat is in the center of a great hemispherical hall. In the light it is motionless, but in the dark it cants its head and its eyes gleam with a light that seems unearthly.

"The light actually is unearthly, because it is the light of the stars, the sun and moon, the planets and other heavenly bodies that appear on the great domed ceiling of the hall. As the device turns on its equatorial and universal mountings, the panorama of the heavens rolls itself across the artificial sky."

Uncanny Task

The man who operates it performs an uncanny task. He is the lecturer, standing in a kind of darkened pulpit, explaining the heavenly bodies in their motions as the giant machine goes through its tricks at his prompting.

Before him in the darkness is a control-panel approaching in bewildering intricacy the keyboard of a pipe-organ. On it are thirty-nine switches, twelve rheostats, and ten push-buttons.

With the switches the lecturer lights up the stars, sun, moon, and planets. With the rheostats he dims the sun, blanks out the twilight, brings daylight into the auditorium blazing in all its glory. With the push-buttons he casts temporarily an image of the celestial equator on the heavens, sets the names of the constellations dancing amid the stars, and rings for help from outside if something should go wrong. Between times, he picks up a special flashlight and casts an arrow on the skies, pointing out objects with which his lecture deals.

About twenty persons in America are now professional planetarium-lecturers. Possibly a dozen non-professionals also can "play" the planetarium on occasion.

The art of operating such a mechanism, and synchronizing with it a lecture, is not learned in a day. In this country it is a new art, founded substantially by a broad-shouldered, Kansas-born athletic astronomer, Dr. Philip Fox, formerly Professor of Astronomy at Northwestern University, now Director of the Adler Planetarium in Chicago.

"Highbrows" and "Lowbrows"

Hard-bitten Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, anthropologist of the United States National Museum, a perennial smasher of false notions, has crashed another.

"Highbrows" do not have high brows. Negroes and Eskimos have higher foreheads than the proud Caucasian.

In the new annual report of the Smithsonian Institution he offers data upsetting to any one who bases his claim to superiority on the height of his forehead.

"Averages among various white races," summarized *Science Service*, "show Armenians to be the lowest-browed, with two-and-three-eighths-inch foreheads. Irishmen have the highest foreheads, two and five-eighths inches. Hungarians and Frenchmen rank next to Armenians as 'lowbrows'; Old Americans and Germans next to the Irish as highbrows.'

"But lest anyone take undue credit to himself for racial superiority in forehead height, Doctor Hrdlicka makes it clear that this measurement has nothing to do with intellectuality."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Spiritual Mobilization

All Creeds Join in Movement Back to Houses of Worship

People of all creeds joined last Saturday and Sunday in a great spiritual mobilization —the Jews in their synagogs, the Christians in their churches.

They mobilized in response to the summons of the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery, whose Chairman is Walter W. Head, President of the General American Life Insurance Company and President also of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, who has found time from his manifold duties and responsibilities as a business man to lead a national procession back to the houses of worship.

The call is not for a single observance of man's religious duty, but for a national spiritual recovery, beginning with the observance of Loyalty Days, which, says the National Committee in its appeal to all the people, "may well prove a liability rather than an aid to the community, should they be looked upon as a single special date in the calendar."

Under the program for this year, the rest of this month, after observance of Loyalty Days, is to be devoted to enlisting church membership and organizing volunteer service in church or welfare work.

Program in Detail

December will be known as "Stewardship Month," providing educational background for the "Every Member Canvass," or other expressions of stewardship. "International Golden Rule Week" will be observed from December 8 through December 15.

December 29 will be "Stewardship Review Sunday," when the work of the year will be reviewed, and the next day will be "Stewardship Adjustment Monday," when plans for 1936 will be formulated.

More than 300 leaders of the three faiths compose the membership of the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery.

New York City, with its 2,809 churches and synagogs and 4,079,501 church membership (more than two-thirds of the city's population), made an early start the week before with a great rally in Town Hall addressed by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Solomon M. Stroock, President of the American Jewish Committee, Dr. John H. Finley, of the New York *Times*, and others.

Messages were received from President Roosevelt and from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

"America was established with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence and throughout all its history has acknowledged its obligation to Almighty God," wrote the President.

"As we seek the abundant life for our people, we must realize in the last analysis that this can come only as there is a deeper realization of moral and spiritual values."

Catholic Call to Social Workers

Future Belongs to Them, Speaker Declares at Charities Conference; Modified Approval of Government's Social-Security Program

A mid-morning snack for children of employed mothers at one of the twenty-five day-nurseries of New York Catholic Charities

The way to a man's soul is through his stomach, and social workers must first dig down to the roots of hunger, penury, suffering, and sorrow if they would raise up a society that will live with God.

This call rang out from one of the Catholic Church's greatest pulpit orators, the Very Rev. Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen at the banquet of the annual meeting of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, held last week in Peoria, Illinois.

Professor of Philosophy at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., author and lecturer, the delicate, frail-looking man, with burning, deep-set eyes, sounded the keynote of the great charities meeting when he told the social workers that the future belonged to them.

Listening were hundreds of representatives of the Church's charitable agencies and dignitaries, among them the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York.

Thousands Present

The Conference, which was held concurrently with the annual meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, was founded in Washington in 1910, and on this occasion was celebrating its Silver Jubilee with 4,000 in attendance.

"Civilization to-day is being molded not from above but from below," said Monsignor Sheen.

"Hence Catholic charities should resound with the cry Frédéric Ozanam shouted to the people of Lyons in a day when Marx was still struggling with Hegel: 'Go down to the Proletariat.' Go down to the mob, to the masses, to the unemployed. They have the keys to the future of the State and the future of the Church."

The report of the directors, adopted by the Conference, pointed out that "there appears to be everywhere clear evidence of a return of the traditional American spirit of optimism," but that the depression "revealed a great many defects in our economic system for which a permanent program is needed. It showed that our industrial structure has outgrown our philosophy of industrial relations, that it has outgrown our legal and government machinery."

A Warning

Accompanying this was the warning that "as prosperity returns . . . we will have a constant cry from business, 'Let us alone.' Such a policy might bring about a temporary boom in certain industries. There would be great danger that the temporary boom would be followed by a depression more devastating than the last.

"If government does not establish some degree of restraint over these industries, then the whole nation will continue to be economically and socially unstabilized."

The report commended the Government in its efforts for farmers living on marginal land, the CCC and Youth Administration programs, and gave a certain degree of approval to the Social Security Act:

"Countries that have had long experience with unemployment insurance have come to recognize its limitation. They continue their social-insurance programs as relief measures while experimenting with more fundamental remedies for their economic ills.

"While we appreciate the great importance of social insurance as embodied in the National Security Act, we must also recognize its limitations. It is not a remedy for unemployment. It is in no sense a cure-all."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Taming the Shrew With Whips and Midgets

The Theater Guild Makes a Scuffling, Energetic Romp of Shakespeare's Comedy, Combining Farce and Lordly Gusto to Achieve a Rich, Joyous Production

There is no fun in the breadth and length of Manhattan to match the thumping picnic which the Theater Guild, assisted by notions and roars from Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, has made of "The Taming of the Shrew."

Ancient fiddle-faddle, always supercargo in previous revered productions, has been cut away with whacking slices. Pure comic prancing has been displaced by swift, boiling farce, and the result is a whirlwind of action combining outrageous humors, scuffling horse-play and rich gusto.

Vandamm

A famous team goes Shakespearean: Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt in "The Taming of the Shrew." The horse is played jointly by Harry Be Gar and Arthur Chester

It is Shakespeare as thousands have wanted to see him and as scholars and pompous actors in concert have for years prevented him from being seen.

This is a production which utilizes the rare *Christopher Sly* induction, popping that debauched and majestically drunk tinker into a royal box from which, munching oranges and howling imprecations at the players, *Sly* becomes an authentic, ribald force in the play's scheme.

Reader or Writer?

It was *Sly* who was in that "Pleasant, Conceited Historie, called 'The Taming of a Shrew'" which Shakespeare must have read assiduously if, indeed, he did not write it. Here, in this monstrously bumptious version, the pedants of Shakespeare have but little chance. Their only chance is to say whether Will cribbed from the earlier play (1570) or was its mysterious author. Having explained that, they may retire: the Elizabethan romp of the Guild's "Shrew" is no place for their beards or their sad, profound eyes as heavy as the eyes of a bloodhound.

The first performance in New York was a breathless one for the audience, and two reasons lay behind that ill-suppressed suspense: one, the blasting speed of the production gave them small chance to breathe and, two, Miss Fontanne came to that exhausting, careening performance with her left knee in all but steel casings. Strenuous, lusty rehearsals had dislocated a cartilage.

Brave Lady

Her pain was great, her reliance on that knee a free gamble. At any minute it might have buckled under her. She played her *Katherine* the night before, at dress rehearsal, from a front row seat in the Guild Theater, sitting there roaring *Katherine's* defiance of *Petruchio* and all mankind with her accustomed vigor. Opening night, determined to play it through, she lashed her knee into docility, grimaced away the stabs of pain and turned in a *Katherine* who was a shouting, clawing, clubbing virago.

The spectacle of the duet-performance of Miss Fontanne and Mr. Lunt aroused critics to rare expressions of approval. Robert Garland, in the New York *World-Telegram*, describes the extravaganza and adds:

"Her *Katherine* is every inch a shrew, shrill and boisterous in a venerable tradition. To lift a phrase from Noël Coward, here is a woman who should be struck as regularly as if she were a gong. Frankly, you don't take stock in her last-minute meekness. Neither does her *Petruchio*.

"That *Petruchio* is one of the best things Mr. Lunt has done, a lady-killer with a twinkle in his voice, determination in his eye. You gather that he rather likes his Kate the way she is, that his faith in her reformation is tempered by a touch of the humor which is merely common sense."

The settings are graciously and gracefully in the romping mood of the production, a production which runs to Elizabethan tunes sung in the manner of a Times Square croon, to fantastic midgets, flaming costumes, to horses made up of two men and some old skins.

This pranking with the play and its *décor* upsets no one, distresses no one. Rather, it is counted blessed relief from old and more formalized productions.

"Dolling-Up"

"This dolling-up has not been done with any particular reverence for a classic," writes Burns Mantle in the New York *Daily News*. "Why should it be? Shakespeare had little reverence for the sources of supply from which he took it. No, it has been done with purposeful intent of making a comedy into a slapstick farce that will remain sufficiently intelligent to please many people and offend few."

Only one doubtful note issued from Manhattan's critics. It was sounded by Richard Lockridge in the New York *Sun:*

"They have so earnestly shaken the professors out of Shakespeare that they have very nearly shaken the play out, too. Dwarfs and bright costumes, songs and dances and the like are all very well, but in this case they obscure the story a little. The play has been cut deeply to minimize the intricacies of the plot and there has been an evident effort to touch only the high spots. . . . Add to this the inescapable fact that neither of the Lunts speak their lines too clearly and you have something which is neither quite circus nor altogether play."

"'Some' Shakespeare"

Gilbert W. Gabriel, in the New York *American*, is graveled by no such sighs for disturbed Shakespeare.

"Here's 'some' Shakespeare," he rushes to announce, "obviously, openly done for Lunt and Fontanne's sakes, which means for very expert fun's sake, for loud and rapid laughter's sake, for high holiday, for lovely mischief, for the sport. . . . The gaiety of it grew steadily with the evening. The Guilders loved it tempestuously. The players danced their thanks for the audience's thanks . . . and Will Shakespeare must have chuckled and said the immortal equivalent of 'Gee whiz' from across the Styx."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

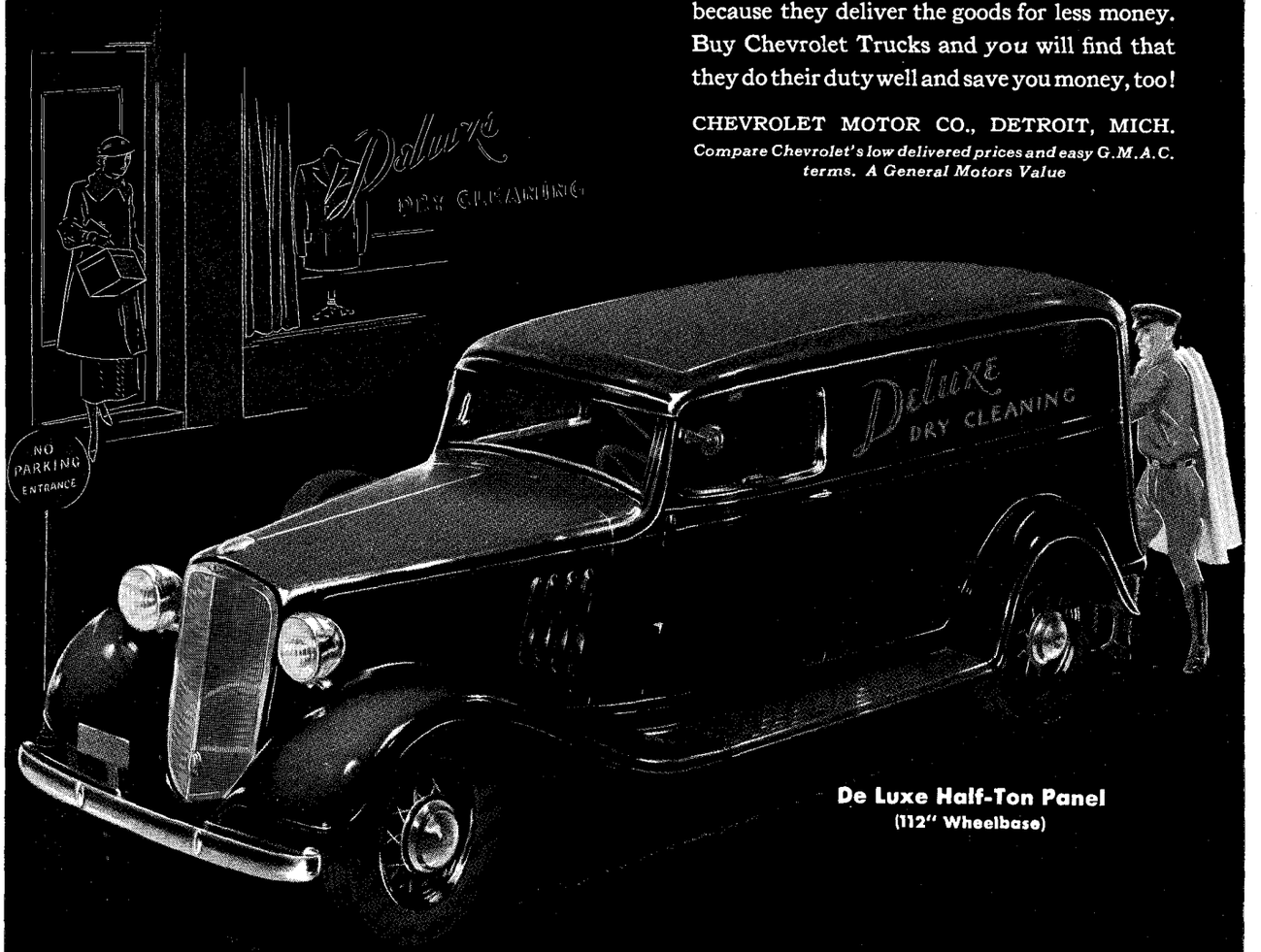
Built to do their duty well · and *save you money*, too

CHEVROLET

● You get maximum value when you buy Chevrolet Trucks, because Chevrolet devotes all its efforts to making them the most *dependable* and *economical* trucks you can buy. Chevrolet accomplishes the first objective by building *highest quality* into every part of these trucks, making them extra-rugged and extra-reliable, so they will serve you faithfully year after year. And Chevrolet accomplishes the second objective by equipping its products with six-cylinder valve-in-head engines, the more *economical* power plant, and by offering them at the *world's lowest prices*. Truck operators all over America tell us that Chevrolet Trucks are the greatest values on the market today simply because they deliver the goods for less money. Buy Chevrolet Trucks and *you* will find that they do their duty well and save you money, too!

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms. A General Motors Value



De Luxe Half-Ton Panel
(112" Wheelbase)

CHEVROLET SIX-CYLINDER VALVE-IN-HEAD TRUCKS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"So You're Writing a Play"

Clayton Hamilton, First-Flight Craftsman, Eyes Bulging Mail-Bag as Tyro Dramatists Beg Advice, Turns Out a Book, and Prays It Will Stop Chain-Letters

Keystone

Clayton Hamilton: a book was one way to answer his mail

At fifty-five, three things fill the days and nights of Clayton Hamilton, top-flight dramatist, lecturer, and pulse-holder to ten thousand eager, breathless, neophytic young playwrights: his annual summation of the New York play-season, face-to-face talks with the multitudes concerning that same season, and his mail.

His mail is a morning ritual which daily was assuming the alarming proportions of a nightmare. No man to tolerate a nightmare, he decided to conquer it with a book, a book which would answer, once and for all, the tumbling thousands of letters which pelted down upon him, and, in one variation or another, asked the same question:

"What shall I do about my play?"

His answer is called "So You're Writing a Play"; it has been published by Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, and it is the author's carefully clutched hope that it will silence at one stroke his thousands of correspondents, who, like *Fanny*, have a first play. Non-technical, casually conversational in the fireside school of exposition, and humorous, it is Mr. Hamilton's determined essay on "how to do it."

First, Mr. Hamilton insists, drama's universal element is *contrast*. That is, pitting one character against another (*Othello* and *Iago*), setting one mood against another, or contrasting two variant ideas.

Four themes for a play are listed:

1. Thesis: Galsworthy's social injustice theme; Ibsen's "A Doll's House"—the problem of a woman, with a woman's conception of the justice of her forgery, no crime to her, but criminal in this man's world

2. Character: Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler*, whose tragedy began with her "pale, apparent, cold beauty," and the qualifying phrase "expects great things in life."

3. Situation: As in "Charley's Aunt," the farce in which the youth poses as his aunt.

4. Mood, period, or environment: Examples—Synge's "Riders to the Sea," or O'Casey's "Within the Gates."

Story

After the playwright has decided upon his "germinal" idea, he must develop an underlying story. But he should not be disappointed at his failure to find a new framework.

The eighteenth century comic dramatist, Carlo Gozzi, said there were only thirty-six dramatic situations. When Goethe and Schiller disagreed, they were unable to catalog twenty. And Molière, undismayed when criticized for borrowing from Plautus, said: "I take my own where I find it."

Pattern

After the scenario—complete in every detail, thus eliminating mechanical difficulties of actual production and unessential scenes, —there follows the selection of a pattern. Mr. Hamilton knows "no general formula for guidance," so varied are the tastes of audiences and the patterns used by contemporary dramatists.

"The most practical advice," writes Mr. Hamilton, "that may be offered to a neophyte is to pick out some recently successful dramatist who has done more or less the same thing he himself aspires to do, and to follow temporarily the patterns which have been worked out by this particular dramatist."

Warning the tyro that he never can know too much about his characters, nor let his audience know too much, Mr. Hamilton emphasizes characterization:

"It remains, of course, a fact that, even in this modern period, the immediate success of any play arises usually from the popularity of its subject-matter, the ingenuity of its invention, or the skill of its construction.

"But, on the other hand, it is also a fact that no play can hope to survive its initial run in the theater, and be reproduced successfully in later seasons, unless it has launched into life a central character, or a group of central characters, that seem to be sufficiently vital to continue an unassailable existence outside the narrow limits of the play in which they have originally figured."

Finally, there is the task of putting on paper the result of synthesis and creation. Mr. Hamilton cites two methods: Follow Ibsen, who took two years on a play, writing voluminous notes on characters, situations, and dialog to be boiled down within the limits of performance-time; or Clyde Fitch, who so analyzed a play in his mind that the actual writing was a matter of weeks.

Views

Several representative producers were asked by THE LITERARY DIGEST to comment on what they would consider essential in a play. Among these were Arthur Hopkins, Brock Pemberton, Theresa Helburn, and Dwight Deere Wiman.

Mr. Hopkins is author of "How's Your Second Act," a classic on theater technique. He produced "What Price Glory," a landmark in the American drama, and, in his twenty-third season, is manager and director of Sidney Howard's dramatization of Humphrey Cobb's devastating commentary on war, "Paths of Glory." Tho reticent, Arthur Hopkins speaks knowingly, with a sly wink, on Mr. Hamilton's essay:

"The answer to a multitude of people to 'So You're Writing a Play' can well be: 'I might just as well get it over with.' Good or bad, a play must be extracted from countless people to break up the traffic-jam on their chests.

"Plays and appendixes should be removed when they become a source of irritation. I have looked upon the result of many play-removals and felt sure that the victims were well rid of them, and probably on their way to peace and relaxation.

"I am sure that many cases which puzzle psychiatrists are nothing more than a highly inflamed plot that is cluttering up normal processes. Certainly my advice is 'have your play removed.'

"It is a painful operation, and produces specimens difficult to look upon, but the ultimate comfort to all concerned is worth it."

Producer

For better or worse, a producer, the dramatist's middle-man, hopes to find certain qualities in a play before he will produce it. Brock Pemberton's production of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

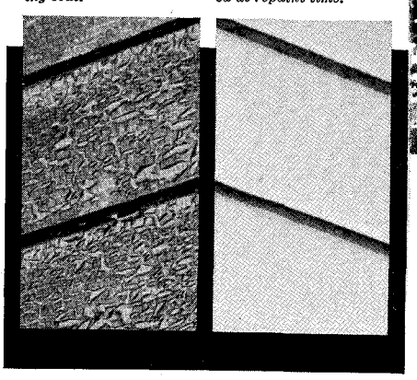
"Why PAY GOOD MONEY FOR A PAINT JOB ... ONLY TO SCRAPE IT OFF?"

"CHEAP" PAINT *after 1½ years*

First cost, $160. Paint is "all done" right now. Cost to burn and scrape, $75. Total, $235, or $156 per year. And add to this the extra cost of a new priming coat.

DUTCH BOY *after 3 years*

Located, like the "cheap" paint job, in Ohio and exposed to same conditions. Cost, $172, or $57 per year. And still good. No new priming coat will be needed at repaint time.



"LOOK at this paint . . . what's left of it. Even from the house I'm working on, I could see how bad it is. That's what always happens with 'cheap' paint.

"You can see I can't paint over *this*. It will all have to be burned and scraped off, which wipes out every cent you thought you'd save. And that isn't all. After burning and scraping, I'll have to put on a new priming coat.

"And when I've got all that done, I'm just at the point where I *start* to work when the old job was Dutch Boy."

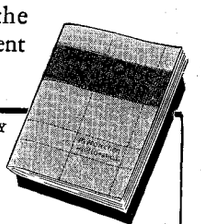
Any experienced painter will tell you that you are money ahead when your house is painted with Dutch Boy White-Lead.

This paint doesn't crack and scale. It *resists* the weather . . . wears down stubbornly by gradual chalking which leaves a smooth, unbroken surface. One that makes an ideal foundation for new paint.

The painter mixes Dutch Boy to meet the requirements of your job and tints it the exact color you specify. No one knows paint like a painter.

Dutch Boy Covers Your House . . . N. H. A., the Cost

Thanks to National Housing Act loans, you can paint now even if you haven't the money on hand. Monthly payments can be spread out over several years in small installments. But whether you use the Government plan or not, send the coupon for *"The House We Live In"* . . . an illustrated color-scheme booklet that shows how to modernize with paint and what to look for when you buy a paint job, outside or in. Included are clear directions for obtaining a painting loan. Send for *"The House We Live In"* today. Mail the coupon to Department 189, nearest branch.



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
Department 189
Address:
(*See list of branches*)
Please send me your free booklet
"The House We Live In"

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY, 111 Broadway, New York; 116 Oak St., Buffalo; 900 West 18th St., Chicago; 659 Freeman Ave., Cincinnati; 820 West Superior Ave., Cleveland; 722 Chestnut St., St. Louis; 2240 24th St., San Francisco; National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany St., Boston; National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 4th Ave., Pittsburgh; John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Widener Bldg., Philadelphia

DUTCH BOY WHITE-LEAD

Good Paints Other Name

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the comedy, "Strictly Dishonorable," was as great a success as his present farce, "Personal Appearance." His comment on the Hamilton book is:

"The two questions I ask myself when passing on a manuscript are: 'Is it meritorious?' and 'Is it commercial?' By the former I do not mean whether it is highbrow, or, as the judges who ladle out the annual prizes say, 'important,' but is it decent and in good taste? It can be the lightest of comedies, and, if it gives audiences pleasure, as far as I am concerned, it is more important than some drab drama no one wants to sit through.

"One's innate taste answers the first question; the second can only be determined by producing. In my callow years in the theater I produced anything I thought a fine play without regard to commerce.

"There is nothing as depressing from every standpoint as empty seats, so now I try to guess a script's popularity. American audiences are more interested in plays dealing with problems or phases of their own lives. Laughs and romance are still the salable ingredients. . . . Virtue must still triumph. . . . In fact, the old formula has changed little. . . . But it must be dressed in the latest wardrobe."

Play-Reader

In the sometimes frantic board-meetings of the august Theater Guild, Theresa Helburn, the Guild's slim, small, gray-haired executive director and omnivorous play-reader, may give in on one, or, perhaps, two, points; but, for herself, she insists on four requirements:

"A play must be good entertainment, have a distinction of treatment, a point of view of the framework, having commentary treatment and idea beyond immediate subject-matter, and emotional vitality."

Plow-Maker

Dwight Deere Wiman left the family's prosperous plow-business, which his older brother was managing successfully, for the theater. His intimate, witty, sophisticated "Little Shows" evolved a new type of revue. On the question of what constitutes a good play, he remarked:

"One is always looking for a good play. To define what that means is as difficult as it is to write one. There are, however, two things I always look for—form or real dramatic construction, and reality of characters."

Author

At fourteen, Clayton Hamilton received a $15 check for his first short story, and gave up a contemplated career as a chemist to become a professional writer. His first play was produced when he was twenty-one. Of his fifty-five years, he has spent about thirty-four writing plays, lecturing on the theater, reviewing the annual drama season for magazines, and producing books on the drama's technique.

The chances are excellent that Mr. Hamilton's correspondents will read the book, soak up its profitable advice, and miss entirely the unspoken aim of the volume: they will go right on writing to him asking advice about—their first play.

Federal Pulmotor for the Arts

In Four Divisions—Music, Drama, Art, and Literature—the Government Resuscitates Depression-Harassed Cultural Workers

Art may be long and depressions fleeting, but artists are among the first to feel the pinch of hard times and the last to note their passing. Physical necessities of life take precedence over their wares.

In recent years, other factors have aggravated the plight of musicians and actors, in particular. The advent of talking pictures darkened the pits for thousands of theater-orchestras, and changing tastes routed

Wide World

Hallie Flanagan, who'll help put the Government in "show business"

vaudeville. Radio took care of many musicians, and the talkies themselves called upon others, but the surplus was not absorbed.

The American Federation of Musicians found, not long ago, that 10,000 of its 100,000 members were destitute, and that thousands of others were unable to maintain an average standard of living. In the Actors' Equity, dues-paying enrolment had fallen from 7,500 to 2,300.

Culture

The United States Cabinet boasts no Minister of Arts for the solution of such problems.

"We are primitive in background compared to the culture of other countries," Representative William I. Sirovich of New York told interviewers recently, citing the United States, India, and China as the only Governments which withhold aid from worthy writers, painters, and other cultural workers.

Nevertheless, some 30,000 practitioners in literature and the arts to-day are turning to Washington for subsidies made possible by the recent grant of $27,315,217 in work-relief funds. After weighing the arts program against the thousands of other requests for aid, Comptroller General J. R. McCarl agreed to open the Treasury to that extent, providing six months' work at an average wage a person of $815, higher than the average wage paid on PWA projects in general.

When Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, found the funds at his disposal, he turned to Bruce McClure as general supervisor for the project.

Mr. McClure stood as Mr. Hopkins's best man when the latter was married, and worked beside him for years. The energy in this small, wiry executive had won him the Croix de Guerre twice while he served in the Ambulance Corps during the War, and had served him well in the past as Managing Editor of *The Elks Magazine* (at thirty-three), and as an executive for Harper and Brothers for seven years.

Aides

The four division heads working under Mr. McClure are: music, Dr. Nikolai Sokolov; *drama*, Hallie Flanagan; art, Holger Cahill; literature, Henry G. Alsberg.

Doctor Sokolov, one-time Director of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, is devoting his studious and exacting talents to the direction of the work of 10,000 musicians and 700 unskilled coworkers in organizing symphony orchestras, bands, chamber-music, and music courses.

Mr. Cahill draws upon an association with American art dating back to 1920. He has written for art magazines, and directed exhibitions for the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. Under him are approximately 5,000 artists.

Preparation of an American guide, containing material of historical, sociological, and folk-lore character, is the chief task facing the 6,500 writers enlisted under Mr. Alsberg. The last such guide was compiled in 1906, and is out of print. Mr. Alsberg, big, lumbering and kindly, wrote editorials for the New York *Evening Post* from 1915 to 1918, corresponded abroad for other newspapers and magazines, adapted and directed plays for the New York theater.

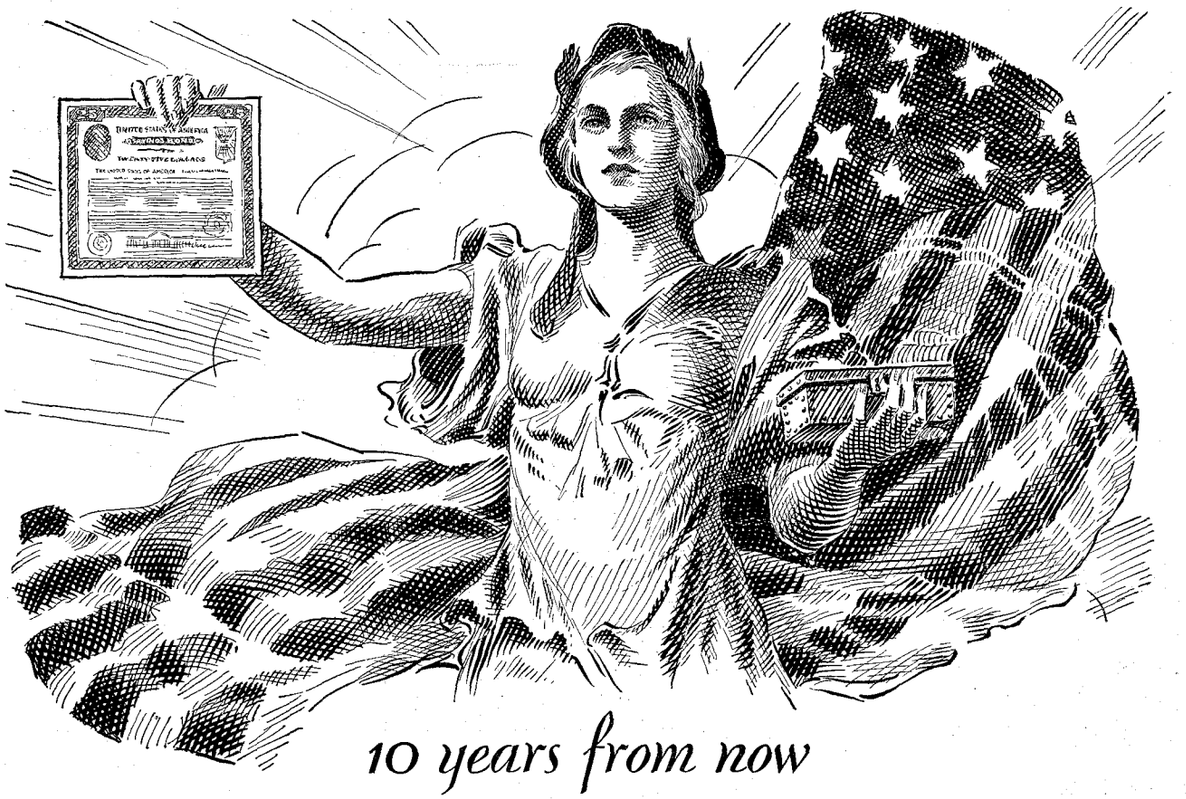
Hallie Flanagan is a practical idealist. Her courses in English and the experimental theater have been among the most popular at Vassar.

Theatre Arts Monthly says of her:

"By some stroke of inspiration, which it is not fair to call a stroke of luck, Harry Hopkins has appointed to the direction of the theater section of this Federal project Hallie Flanagan. Her name is well known to leaders in the theater all over the world as that of a playwright and writer on the theater, a producer of plays on themes vitally related to modern life."

New Theatre, approving Mr. Hopkins's selection, voices a warning: "*New Theatre* urges the vast audience who will view the drama-unit production to demand good vital drama that will rank above the usual twelve-year-old entertainment of past projects. . . . It is *New Theatre's* hope that the millions of dollars . . . will not be used, as so many New Deal innovations, against the real interests of the American people."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



10 years from now

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

Direct Obligations of the United States Government

will return $100 for every $75 invested in them today

YOU may invest a smaller amount (as little as $18.75) or a larger amount (as much as $7,500) in this form of United States Government security. Ten years from date of purchase you will receive one-third more than you invest.

If you need your money at any time after sixty days from the date of purchase, your Government will pay cash for the bonds. This cash is equal to the cost price during the first year and thereafter increases every six months until the bonds mature, when the owner receives the maximum return.

When you buy United States Savings Bonds, you can be confident in knowing that your savings, under the protection of the United States Treasury, will grow steadily after the first year.

It is best to purchase these bonds with the thought in mind of keeping them for the full ten years. In this way you will gain most from your investment.

In your plans for the future you are, no doubt, thinking of the welfare of others as well as financial contentment for yourself. One of the safest means for accomplishing this double purpose is to buy Savings Bonds as often as you can.

BONDS ON SALE AT YOUR POST OFFICE
or, if you prefer, order by mail

Treasurer of the United States, Dept. D-1, Washington, D. C.
Enclosed find check, draft or money order for—
Number

..... $25 United States Savings Bonds at $18.75 $.....
..... $50 United States Savings Bonds at $37.50 $.....
..... $100 United States Savings Bonds at $75.00 $.....
..... $500 United States Savings Bonds at $375.00 $.....
.....$1000 United States Savings Bonds at $750.00 $.....

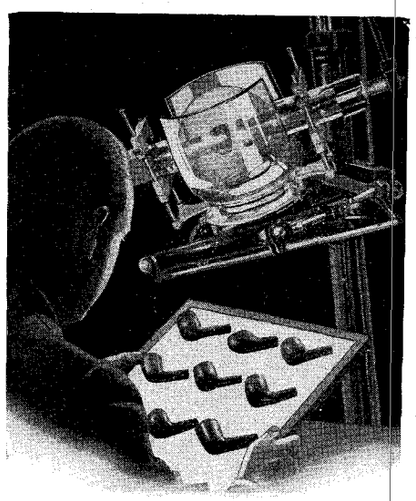
Total $.....

Register in the name of and send to
Name .....
Street Address .....
City ..... State .....

Your personal check will be accepted, subject to collection, or you may send bank draft or money order. Do not send currency by mail. Make checks payable to Treasurer of the United States.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

X-RAY
LOOKS RIGHT THROUGH



Drinkless KAYWOODIE

Now you are sure of a perfect bowl . . . if it's Kaywoodie

No matter how perfect the outside looks, you can't tell what's under the surface of a pipe. The big difference in pipes is quality of briar root. Pretty-looking surfaces may hide flaws, knots, and resin-spots—but not in Kaywoodie. *X-Ray Sees Right Through the Pipe.* Kaywoodie is the only pipe employing regular serial X-Raying as part of manufacture.

Just 4 Out of Each 100 Briar Bowls Meet the Kaywoodie Standard

96 out of every 100 pipe bowls fail to fulfill these Kaywoodie "musts": (a) it must be sound solid briar (b) it must smoke cooler than average (c) it must be dry, "drinkless" (d) it must be proved, by X-Ray—A Kaywoodie makes such a difference. Every pipe-smoker ought to have one.

Send 10¢ for Actual X-Ray Picture, Catalog, and Specimen of $5 Super-Grain Kaywoodie Briar

Dept. D3, Kaufmann Bros. & Bondy, Inc. Estab. 1851
Empire State Building New York City

Book Report

"Sunrise to Evening Star." By Marina King. 315 pp. (Funk and Wagnalls, New York: $3.)

Five years ago, at the age of seventy-four, just to prove that a suspected heart-condition was not as bad as the physicians had warned her it was, Marina King got into a motor-car and drove from Cape Town to the Suez Canal, up through Central Africa.

Of such was the uneven tenor of her pioneering life. Years ago, as a child, she had left the Cape Colony to enter Natal by ox-cart. She is now back in London. "It is all very safe and placid and restful. But it is all so different . . ." she writes in conclusion, and this nostalgia for the adventurous dangers of the early settler peers out at the reader from nearly all her lines.

She saw the Union of South Africa grow up. She recalls the day she watched the Zulu King Cetewayo muster more than 2,000 warriors to dance before the British representative, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, and how, forty-five years later, Cetewayo's successor, King Solomon, could turn out only a bare hundred in honor of the Prince of Wales. King Solomon's sorry show was typical of that which the White Man had wrought in South Africa: civilization is shown once again to be only the triumph of the commonplace.

Yet that for which she yearns with so frank a naiveté will strike some as rather astonishing. We meet her, at the age of four, vainly trying to head off a sheep stampede. We leave her, seventy years later, having tea with cannibals; resting, while, overhead, bats squeaked and, outside, hyenas uttered their hideous noises. And in between . . .

Dinner With Prince

There was the time her mother had a hammock slung under the wagon to carry the leper into town. Her mother died and was buried in the veldt. Her first husband had to postpone their marriage to fight the natives. The young couple went to London for the honeymoon and dined with the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII. For a while, Africa seemed a long way off.

But they returned; and she remembers her husband calling, "Ride! For God's sake, ride!" as she put spur to her horse just in time to dodge among the animal pit-traps and flee from a huge Mamba, deadliest of snakes.

She remembers the night her brother proposed to General Botha's sister, and the day she defeated a deserting soldier bumming his way to the Kimberley diamond-fields by throwing eggs in his face and blinding him.

Her account of the British disaster at Isandhlwana in 1879; how she circumvented two highwaymen on the road to Pretoria by throwing red pepper in their eyes; the bush fire and the plague of locusts; how 300 of Colonel King's sheep died in one snow-storm—these are things which partly compensate for the page and a half in which she dismisses the Boer War.

Marina King, who saw the Union of South Africa grow up

"Life to her has not been playtime; it has been filled with hard work," comments Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, in a preface, and no doubt he relates the truth; but it was a hard work larded with excitements and, in the telling, they remind a younger generation that modern empires have been builded not only with the sword and the Bible but also with the devotion of women who were not afraid.

Mrs. King stands as grandly for Britannia as Roberts and Kitchener stood for John Bull.

* * *

"If Memory Serves." By Sacha Guitry. 312 pp. (Doubleday, Doran and Company, Garden City: $3.)

M. Guitry is an urbane chatterbox and to spend a few hours with him is to sit in enforced silence, taking in a monolog.

His stream-lined Gallic pitter-patter rushes on at a fearful speed and Lewis Galantière, the translator, turns out to be an engineer with a blind eye for signals and a profound faith in a wide-open throttle.

A Pleasant Tour

That the book arrives safely at its end is due to a pleasing informality which leaves the reader vaguely aware that he has been lugged across the stage of two continents, seeing all and learning little, but entertained in the manner of tourists conducted with carefully efficient leisure through Radio City. It is something like doing the Uffizi Gallery in Florence in half an hour.

Consider M. Guitry's journey to America. Al Woods, who "wears no braces" and who always "seems to be wearing old clothes; yet when you look closely you see that his clothes are always new," has brought the great man to New York aboard the *Leviathan*. There the godson of Sarah Bernhardt straightway discovers that American audiences are "twenty years" old. Holly-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

wood, you will recollect, long ago decided our audiences were only thirteen.

M. Guitry thinks our florists are typical of American taste. "They sell their wares seriously, as if they were selling cameras or motorcycle parts," and "generally, they have cigars in their mouths." Yet Americans may be handsomer than Frenchmen because "one hundred clean-shaven men are better-looking than one hundred bearded men." M. Guitry is clean-shaven, naturally.

He goes to Montreal. What a pretty town! But in a moment he is sad because the Montreal French speak a harsh but pure Norman and are apologetic about it.

Mr. Woods puts him back aboard the *Leviathan* and presents him with a watch that will keep going in a glass of water. "Isn't it a droll idea to give a man who is going to spend six days at sea a watch that will run in water?" he writes, with a pen that arches its eyebrows and shrugs its shoulders.

The world of this author is one in which it is more important to know that Mr. Woods wore no suspenders than to learn that the Ethiopian situation might suddenly resolve itself into a hundred years of peace; but it also is an interesting revelation of the self-sufficient intensity in which the theater dwells back-stage, accepting the folks out front only on its own terms.

* * *

"Who's Who Among North American Authors." Edited by Alberta Lawrence. Volume VI. 1270 pp. (Golden Syndicate Publishing Company, Los Angeles, California: $8.50.)

If you are an aspiring young writer and your name is *Smith* the chances that you'll succeed are immeasurably greater than if you were *Jones*. This book, whose first volume appeared in 1921, lists one hundred *Smiths*, fifty-two *Joneses*.

Crammed with other information, this Who's Who of the scribes has a section devoted to journalists and magazine-writers; a list of authors and writers by States and countries; a list of poets by States and countries, a list of authors with their own and their pen-names.

Volume VI is for 1933-'34-'35. Revised and enlarged, the book is a decided improvement over its predecessors.

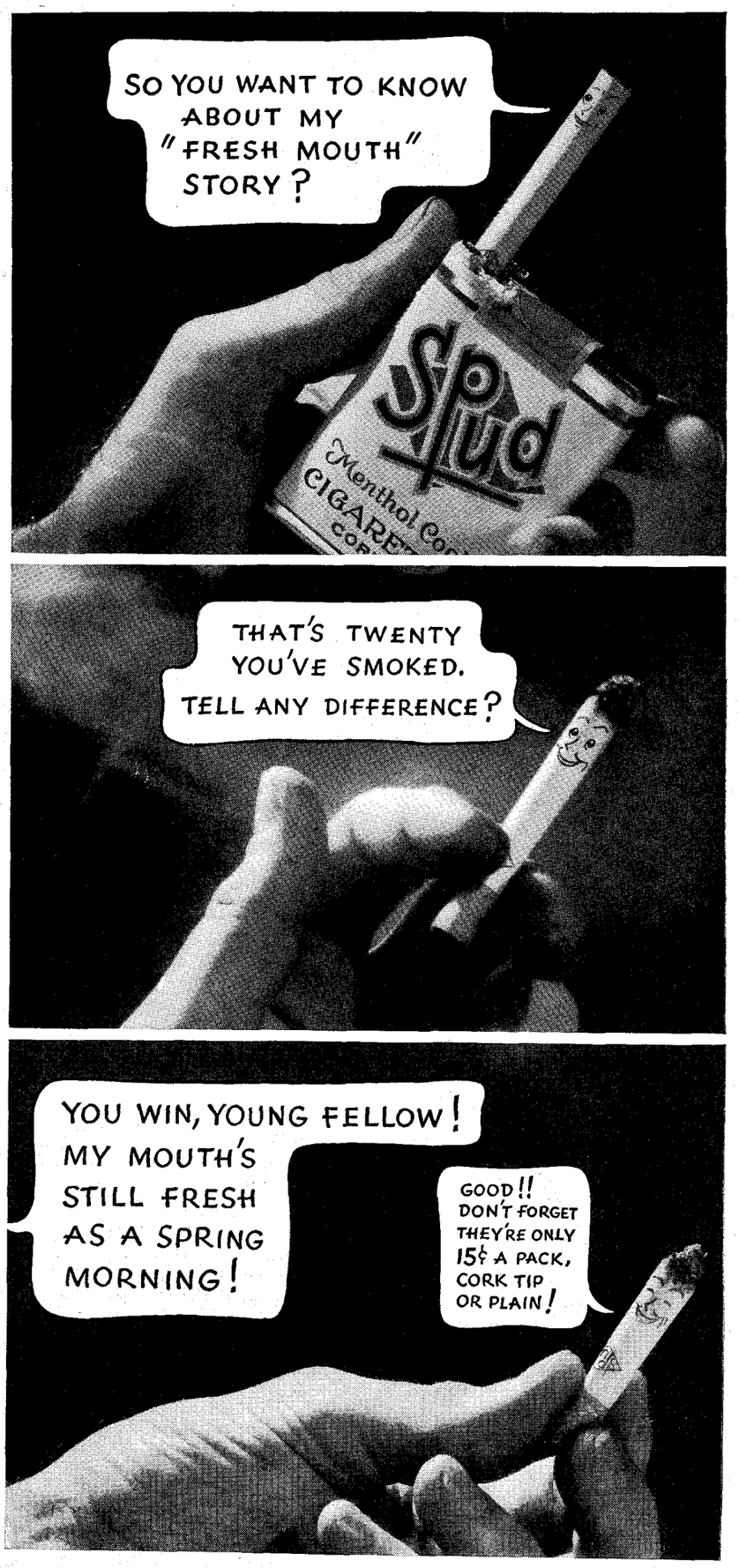
The latest volume boasts a wealth of new information. As a reference-book for libraries, colleges, and schools, it will prove invaluable.

Worth Reading

"Solstice, and Other Poems." By Robinson Jeffers. 151 pp. (Random House, New York: $2.50.) Mr. Jeffers' first book of poetry in more than two years.

"Summer Time Ends." By John Hargrave. 877 pp. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis: $3.) A novel interesting chiefly because of the manner in which it is written—all very modern, swift, annoying and fascinating.

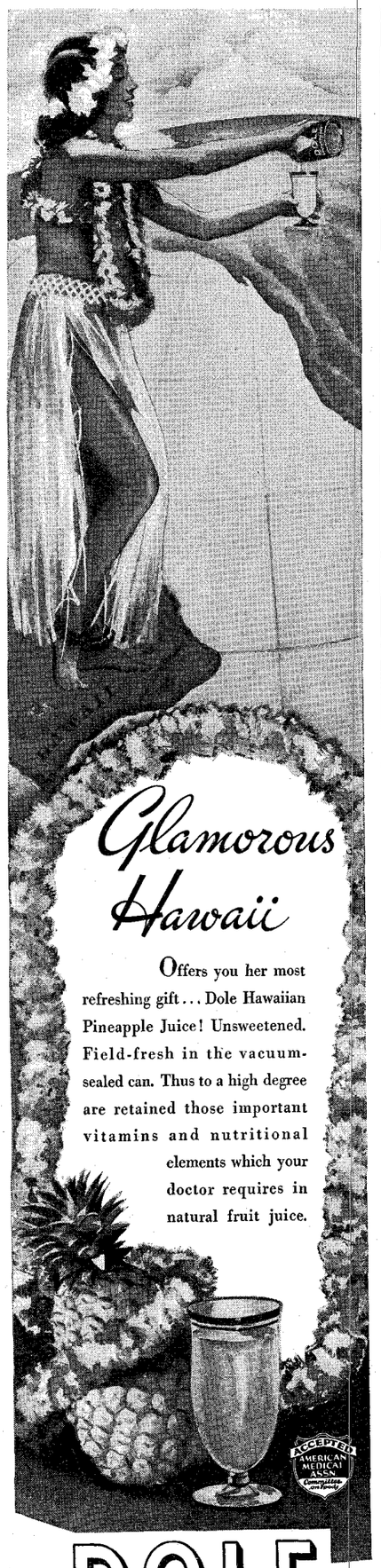
"Cell 202—Sing Sing." By Lewis E. Lawes. (Farrar and Rinehart, New York: $3.) Something different in the crime-line, being four fictionized biographies relating the lives of the men who occupied one cell from 1826 to 1911. The author is Warden of the famous "Big House."


SO YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT MY "FRESH MOUTH" STORY?
Spud
Menthol Cor
CIGARE
THAT'S TWENTY YOU'VE SMOKED. TELL ANY DIFFERENCE?
YOU WIN, YOUNG FELLOW! MY MOUTH'S STILL FRESH AS A SPRING MORNING!
GOOD!! DON'T FORGET THEY'RE ONLY 15¢ A PACK, CORK TIP OR PLAIN!

It isn't just their coolness. It's Spuds' secret process that removes taste-spoiling irritants from glorious tobacco.

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO COMPANY, INCORPORATED, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


Glamorous Hawaii
Offers you her most refreshing gift... Dole Hawaiian Pineapple Juice! Unsweetened. Field-fresh in the vacuum-sealed can. Thus to a high degree are retained those important vitamins and nutritional elements which your doctor requires in natural fruit juice.
ACCEPTED AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN
DOLE
HAWAIIAN
PINEAPPLE JUICE
HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE CO., LTD., HONOLULU
SALES OFFICES: 215 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

On the Current Screen

Because the motion-picture camera is restless and roves the world, there is no longer any spirited novelty in films showing fanned expanses of snow and ice across which small black dots move jerkily. The fact that the small black dots are cold, hungry human beings encased in heavy furs likewise no longer arouses motion-picture audiences to gasps.

When Rear Adm. Richard Evelyn Byrd returned from his first expedition to the Antarctic, he brought back reels of film, soundless and often so seriously lacking in drama as to hamper the picture-editors charged with the duty of hacking away the trivial and gumming together the powerful. Nor was public reaction to this first film exactly enthusiastic.

The camera-record of Byrd's second expedition, soon to be released through Paramount, is as vivid and gripping as the first was lusterless.

"Little America," a warm diary of frozen men, is a splendid, forthright, dramatic motion-picture, complete with sound, conversations, even hints of plot-structure. The drama is real and convincing.

Lonely Vigil

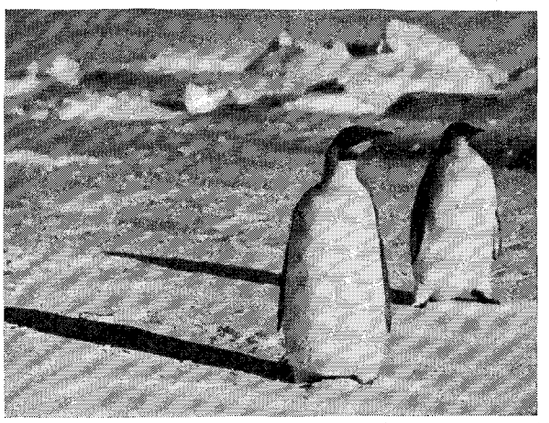
What most people want to know—what happened during Admiral Byrd's long and lonely and almost fatal vigil at Advance Base—is shrewdly, excitingly shown by reproductions of radio conversations between Little America and this country. It is a gripping episode, and credit for the accompanying narrative is due Charles J. V. Murphy, lank, curiosity-hounded former newspaper reporter who filled a duffel-bag with furs and set out with Byrd for the South Pole wondering what would happen to him, but perfectly, eagerly willing to have it happen.

Advance screening of "Little America" took place first in Hollywood, where *The Hollywood Reporter* found it "a superb record of one of the great adventures of modern times, a deeply-moving drama and grand entertainment."

"There is a wealth of incidents covering the main events of the trip," continues *The Reporter*, "including the historic flight over Marie Byrd Land, the crack-up of one of the planes and the rescue of Byrd's old plane after four years under the snow.

"The first expedition film was 'shot' silent. This one brings authentic sound from the wastes of Antarctica. The photography of John L. Herrmann, A.S.C., and Carl O. Peterson is thrilling. A blizzard sequence at Little America, 'shots' of exploring a gigantic pressure ridge with flares in the antarctic night and scenes of the approach by ship to the great ice-barrier stand out."

No less unsparing in its favorable comment is *Daily Variety*, another Hollywood publication, which explains that "Little America" as a film "is pictured and narrated (by Gayne Whitman, from the Murphy script) with dignity, modesty and humor, in terms of human struggle and achievement in the face of constant perils and discouragements, rather than from the scientific standpoint."



"Me and my shadow" in Little America, as recorded by the Byrd Expedition's camera

Daily Variety looks on the plainer, blunter aspects of the film and finds them fascinating.

"Homely detail of the male housekeeping in the subsnow hutch is pictured with humor. Conquest of extremely low temperatures with plane, tractor, and husky team in charting the terrain and scientific mopping-up carries tense excitement. Gallantry in the face of danger brings an occasional gulp. A real thrill is the first air-view of the gaunt ridges of newly discovered antarctic territory lifting above the snows.

"The picture leaves a vivid impression of a historic achievement and of the lonely land where Byrd and his men ran up a tiny American flag above the white wilderness."

Stock "shots," such as close-ups of penguins and sled-dogs, are held, smartly enough, to a minimum and the camera, instead, moves into the huts, follows the men at their work and play, and darts out to pick up stark, compelling scenes of the perils which beset the expedition's members.

Life in Antarctica

The hut scenes are particularly effective, showing the cramped quarters, the shaggy men, unshaven and their hair hanging down about their shoulders, as tho the camp barber had been lost for weeks in the ice.

The pictures of the ice-barrier itself give a graphic sense of the abrupt way in which open sea, suddenly, forbiddingly, rears high into the air in the form of a frowning cliff of ice, defying puny man to scale it and lay his eyes on what rests beyond.

This is the first of the factual polar films accomplished with fine coordination among cameramen, writers with a sense of drama, and the events themselves. It is more nearly a feature fictional film in form than a factual narrative, but there is no spurious filming here. It was "shot" in Little America.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

"DEATH RIDES FROM THE SUNSET"

By Sara Henderson Hay

This is a city walled secure,
Foursquare to foe and bitter weather;
And three inhabitants there are
Dwelling in amity together.

At the south gate the gentle heart
Has taken lodgings of her own;
A quiet garden, fixed apart,
And for love's entering alone.

Upon the north the studious mind
Sets up a guild, and finds it good.
He welcomes others of his kind,
A strict, polemic brotherhood.

Eastward the contemplative soul
Has built a shrine, in peace and prayer.
Remote and unassailable
She meditates unsistered there.

But all three keep watch upon
The close-barred gateway to the west . . .
Knowing that it must swing to one
Most certain and impartial guest.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

EVENING PRAYER

By Josephine Johnson

The air was palpable with gold
Too brimming for the sky to hold
As burnished oak leaves, one by one,
Held up a mirror to the sun.
The birds above the fountain rim
Were cherubim and seraphim
Lifting translucent wings in flight
Against the radiance of light.
No smallest whisper seemed to stir
The invisible threads of gossamer
Laid on the lawn, yet rainbows ran
Shimmering, from span to span.
Midges and gnats with rise and fall
Moved to an ancient ritual
In gauzy dance. O King of Kings
It was the hour of humble things!
The small sweet Clover, magnified,
Beheld the Bridegroom, was the Bride,
And every lowly plantain head
Was haloed by the glory spread!

Then, lifting high each shining sword
The grass stood up and praised the Lord!

—*Harper's Magazine.*

ALL MEN ARE PIONEERS

By Lionel Wiggam

All men are pioneers inside their hearts.
They are forever seeking wilderness.
Behind strong teams they ride in hooded carts,
Avid for life, and masterless.

They would take their women west or north,
They would invade a country terrible with peril,
They would eternally be riding forth
Out of the cities they have found so sterile.

In their hearts they are forever cutting clover,
They are forever drawing water from a well.
In their dreams they are observing, over and over,
The ground they would clear, the forests they would fell.

They are dreaming of lands uncivilized that sprawl
Unfound, or unimagined, or forgot . . .
Knowing they will not leave the town at all,
As like as not.

—*The Forum.*

DENTISTS FIND STARVED GUMS among "hearty eaters"

DIET AND DENTAL HEALTH
WORLD'S NEW DENTAL STORY
Two large glasses of fresh orange juice, each with juice of half lemon, now the daily rule
For Richer Juice, Finer Flavor, more soluble solids, ask for
Sunkist
Juice-full California
Oranges

Too little of the *right* food makes gums grow soft, tender and bleed easily. Free booklet tells how one diet change lessened gum troubles 83% in 341 cases studied.

* * *

YOU can eat heartily three times a day, put on pound after pound—yet starve your teeth and gums. You can eat too much food—yet not enough of the needed kind. And weakened dental health is your first warning of neglect.

Proof is given in this free booklet recounting 3½ years of research conducted by Dr. Milton T. Hanke while a member of The Sprague Memorial Institute at the University of Chicago. The 250-page report to the medical and dental professions is here condensed into 24 fascinating, illustrated pages.

It tells how 83% of gum troubles were corrected—how tooth decay was reduced 57%—simply by adding to a well-balanced daily diet *two large glasses of fresh orange juice with the juice of half a lemon in each.*

These citrus juices contain all four of the now known protective food essentials which help to keep the body youthfully vigorous—vitamins A, B and C, and calcium. They aid digestion and fortify the body's alkaline reserve.

Send for "World's New Dental Story" today. Discuss it with your dentist. You may find that an ample daily amount of fresh orange and lemon juice is all you need to correct an under-nourished gum and tooth condition. Mail coupon now.

California Fruit Growers Exchange
Div. 1510, Box 5030, Station C
Los Angeles, California

Send the *free* booklets, "World's New Dental Story," and "Fruits That Help Keep the Body Vigorous."

*Name*_____

*Street*_____

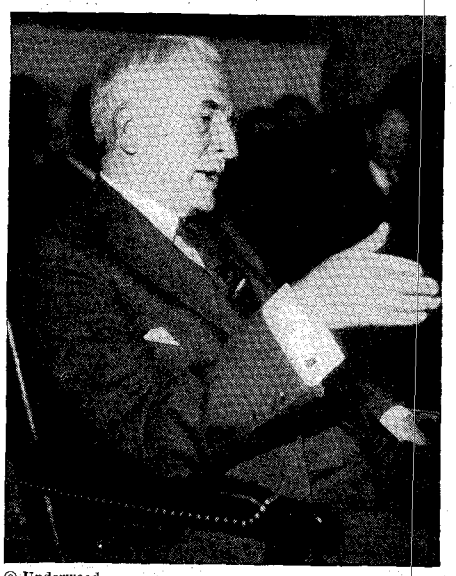
*City*_____ *State*_____

Copr., 1935, California Fruit Growers Exchange

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cordell Hull: Fighter for Peace

National Spotlight on Secretary of State as He Works With His Own Formula to Keep America Out of War



© Underwood

Secretary of State Hull, who calls for a crusade against war

With war in Ethiopia an accepted fact—a fact that has threatened to embroil other nations also—the myriad eyes of America turn to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State and Chairman of the National Munitions Control Board.

From Portland to Portland, Americans are asking: What will he do, what can he do, to keep us out of war?

Last week, speaking in Washington, Secretary Hull called upon churches of all denominations to institute a "flaming crusade" against the menace of war. That same day he issued a stirring plea for economic and political peace, addressed to the world.

"He avoids the sugary platitudes of the Bryan régime, the formulas of the Kellogg era, and the wordiness of the Stimson debacle," Wayne Francis Palmer has written in *The New Outlook*. "As long as he survives, American imperialism is dead. Marines will shine their rifles at Quantico; cruisers will fire their guns only at targets, and foreign investors will, at their own hazard, send their funds abroad in quest of profit."

Cordiality and Charm

Possessing those qualities of cordiality and charm that Americans have come to associate with the Southern stock from which he springs, Cordell Hull is well-liked by his associates. Grave of mien, he smiles rarely, and, then, only fleetingly.

He is not tall; about five feet, eight. He affects dark clothes, generally a dark blue suit, stiff collar, and blue tie. His eyes are blue; his complexion is light. He has sometimes been called the "mystery man" of the New Deal.

"In all the Washington scene," said an article in the Detroit *Free Press*, "there is said to be no personage more gentle, courteous and mild than that silver-haired disciple of Woodrow Wilson's idealism, Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

"His soft Tennessean tones and diplomatic graciousness have in the past beguiled some of the New Dealers away from the definite fact that the Secretary is an effective and ruthless opponent in a family scrap. But no longer.

"Hidden Power"

"Raymond Moley discovered the hidden power in Cordell Hull within a short six months. The original head of the Roosevelt Brain Trust had hardly dusted off his chair as Assistant Secretary of State and proceeded to announce his ideas of an American foreign policy before the razor-sharp snickersnee of Hull went between the shoulder-blades and Moley took abrupt departure from his New Deal official life. There could be only one Secretary of State."

Cordell Hull was born on October 2, 1871, in Overton, now Pickett, County in Tennessee, a rough country which smacks more of the West than of the South. He came from a well-to-do land-owning family, and was educated at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. As a young man he practised law in Celina, Tennessee, and took an active interest in politics. He is the author of the Federal income-tax system, the most revolutionary change in the Government's method of taxation since the days of Alexander Hamilton.

In 1890 he was a delegate to a Democratic State Convention. In 1892, when he was twenty-two years old, he was elected to the State Legislature. He resigned during the Spanish War, enlisted in the Army, saw service, and returned a captain. He was a judge for four years after his return.

In 1906 he ran for Congress and was elected by a large majority. Except in 1920, he was reelected to the House for consecutive terms thereafter, until 1930, when he was elected to the Senate. On March 4, 1933, he was appointed Secretary of State.

Believes in Peace

At the time of his appointment Prof. Harold J. Laski, writing in *The Daily Herald* (London), said of him:

"Widely, even profoundly, read, a student in the best sense of that difficult word, he came to office without practical experience of its responsibilities, but with a wider knowledge of its implications and its problems than any Secretary of State in thirty years.

"He is a quiet and reserved man, with an inner life upon which he nourishes himself. He has little of that power of self-dramatization which is the peculiar vice of American politicians. . . . He has a clear philosophy of international affairs. . . . He believes passionately in peace and disarmament."

Budget-Balancer

Gov. "Alf." Landon of Kansas Is Leader for G.O.P. Honors

Presidential Possibility: "I've been modestly successful." Thus spoke Alfred Mossman Landon back in 1932, when, in the face of a Democratic landslide, Kansas voters elected him Republican Governor (since 1933).

His record since then has been enviable. Credited with taking Kansas out of the red, through living up to the slogan, "Don't spend what you haven't got," "Pay-as-You-Go" Landon was reelected in 1934.

Strong Candidate

To-day, his budget-balancing feat has caused such a sensation that Governor Landon is regarded by many as one of the strongest possible candidates for the G.O.P. Presidential nomination.

He was born on September 9, 1887, in Middlesex, Pennsylvania, but has lived in Kansas for thirty-five years. According to Nicholas Roosevelt in *This Week*, he has "acquired even the appearance of the typical Kansan. Corn-haired, ruddy, stocky, he resembles William Allen White and former Governor Stubbs. Like them he has a passion for Kansas."

Sincere and Friendly

Able, sincere, unaffected, completely lacking in self-consciousness, the graying-haired, spectacled Governor is gregarious and friendly. He likes to be known as "Alf." He is exceedingly popular. He wears glasses and has a slow, infectious smile.

His hobbies are fishing and hunting, and he considers himself the best pitch-player in the State. He is a Methodist, a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and an Elk.

Genial and unexcitable, he is addicted to comfortable attire. In his first campaign

Keystone

Governor Landon, typical Kansan

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his old clothes became famous. Now, however, a United Press dispatch states, "his wife, the former Theo Cobb, and eighteen-year-old daughter Peggy have finally prevailed upon him to spruce up a bit."

In 1908 he was graduated from the University of Kansas Law School and went into banking in Independence, where he still lives.

After four years in banks he entered the oil business as an independent, buying leases, sinking wells, and selling pipe-lines. In this he made a comfortable fortune which has been estimated to be as high as a million dollars. But "Alf." never has confirmed this figure.

"I'm not a glutton for wealth, but I might be if I keep on," he said in 1932. "Which is one reason I have been working into politics."

Political Experience

Prior to his nomination for the post of Chief Executive of Kansas his political experience had been purely local. He had run for no office. He is a "dry," but favored the State referendum on prohibition last election.

For the Presidency "he is not an avowed candidate," writes Walter S. Buel in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "and is not indulging in any of the antics of candidacy. But the country is not being permitted to forget his availability.

"Former Vice President Curtis and Senator Arthur Capper have declared their support of him, and supposedly the Kansas delegation will go to the Republican Convention next June pledged in his name."

A Family Man

"Here," says Damon Runyon in *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for November, "is a family man, a clean man, and withal a wholly sane man, who has bobbed up between suns, you might say, to capture the public imagination by his record of executive achievement. . . ."

"What the Republican Party is looking for," he continues, "is a good two-fisted guide who can find the way out of the old Slough of Despond in 1936.

"He may be Alf. M. Landon.

"A man who can make a budget come out even these days is apt to be able to do anything."

Hearst's Indorsement

Mr. Runyon's employer, William Randolph Hearst, believes in Governor Landon's chances. In a statement issued in reply to a question put to him by Paul Mallon, Washington Correspondent, and published in a news-story copyrighted by Mr. Mallon, he said:

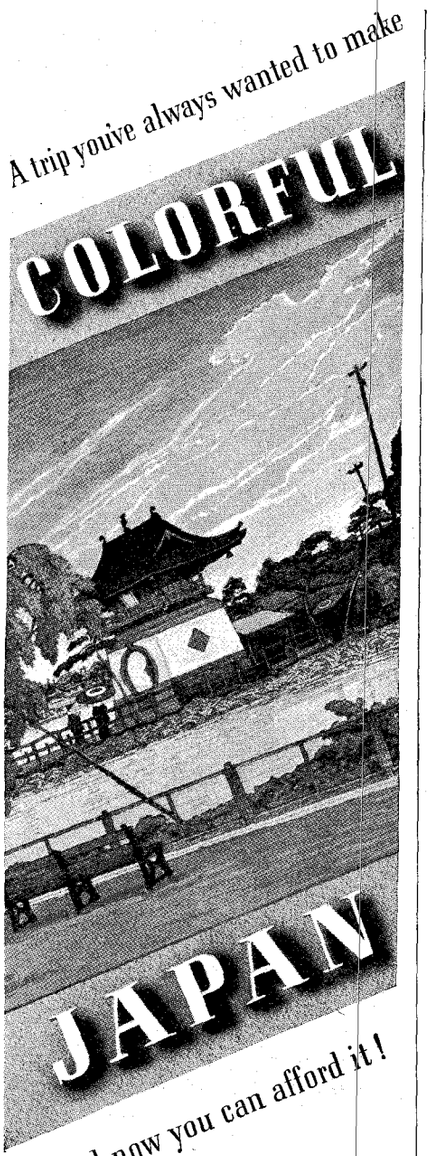
"I am confident that Governor Landon of Kansas could be elected on the Republican ticket, in spite of the four billion eight hundred million dollar Democratic campaign fund, and in spite of Mr. Farley's plans to Tammanyize the nation.

"The vast majority of the citizens of the United States are independent, upstanding and genuine Americans, and they will like to vote for an independent, upstanding true American.

"Governor Landon of Kansas is that kind of an American."

WHAT! See through Steel?
IMPOSSIBLE, YOU'LL SAY—BUT...
IT CHALLENGES belief—but every day at the Gillette factory the amazing electro-magnetic tester "sees" deep beneath the surface of Gillette "Blue Blade" steel. A sample from every coil of steel—the finest the world market affords—is submitted to this scientific instrument.
Irregularities occur in all steel. Even microscopic inspection cannot detect them. But as clearly as the X-ray reveals broken bones, the electro-magnetic tester instantly discloses the slightest hidden imperfection, flashes the story to the operator, a trained metallurgist, and the steel is rejected. This is but one of the many precautions taken by Gillette to insure you shaving comfort that never varies. Millions of dollars have been spent in perfecting advanced manufacturing and inspection equipment. Apparatus usually found only in finely equipped scientific laboratories is in daily use at the Gillette factory on a regular production basis.
If you want a razor blade that never varies in quality . . . a blade that gives you one comfortable shave after another day in and out, try the Gillette "Blue Blade." See how easily it removes even stubborn bristles—how swiftly it skims over tender spots with feather-like touch. Ask for Gillette "Blue Blades."
Reputable merchants give you what you ask for. In stores where substitution is practised—INSIST ON
Gillette BLUE BLADE
GILLETTE BLUE BLADES
NOW 5 for 25¢ • 10 for 49¢

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Perhaps you never really *think* of going to Japan—you only dream of it. Yet why? Because the trip costs a fortune? *Quite the opposite!* Actually it's a trip within the means of almost everybody who can afford six or eight weeks vacation.

Take into consideration these encouraging facts. (1) Steamship fares are the lowest in the world, considering service and distance. (2) The yen exchange is *in your favor,* not against you—actually gives you more cash in Japan. (3) The Japan Tourist Bureau has further paved the way with a series of all-inclusive itineraries at lowest cost.

You *can* afford Japan! Inquire at once of your travel agent for detailed literature, information and rates. Or write to our nearest office.

JAPAN
TOURIST BUREAU

Address 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., or Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., or c/o Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, 25 Broadway, N.Y.C. Please address Dept. D in each case to facilitate prompt reply.

Ships and Shipping

Suez—Canal of Destiny

Through "Big Ditch" Flows Commerce Vital to Britain and Italy; League Covenant* vs. *Neutralization of Waterway

Around a long table at No. 1, Rue d'Astorg, in Paris, early this week, gathered twenty-one Frenchmen, ten Englishmen, and one Hollander. They are the directors of a famous Egyptian company, La Compagnie Universelle du Canal de Suez. They meet on the first Monday of every month.

At the head of the table sat the aristocratic Marquis de Vogüé, gentleman farmer and son of a noted diplomat-archeologist. The Marquis wears the Grand Cross of Egypt's Order of Ismail.

Solemnly the directors noted that within the last eight months 170,000 Italian soldiers and workers had passed through the Canal en route to Eritrea, Roman colony adjoining troublous Ethiopia. For the use of the Canal Rome paid £600,000.

The directors faced two problems. One is always with them; the other new.

Their concession, originally granted to Ferdinand de Lesseps for ninety-nine years, will expire on November 17, 1968. After "due"—but as yet unstated—compensation has been paid, the Canal will belong to the Egyptian Government. They like discussing terms for renewing this concession.

The other problem, not to their liking, is a possibility that the League of Nations may order the Canal closed to all Italian shipping following invasion of Ethiopia.

From history's dawn warriors and merchants dreamed of a water-route across the Isthmus of Suez joining Asia and Africa. Egyptian Pharaoh, Persian Dynast, Roman Cæsar, and Moslem Calif constructed and reconstructed big ditches across the land-bridge over which the Children of Israel fled from Captivity.

Al-Mansur, founder of Bagdad, blocked a predecessor's ditch in 770 A.D. to stop supplies to rebellious cities in Arabia.

That is what some diplomatists at Geneva would like to do now to stop supplies destined for Mussolini's troops in Africa.

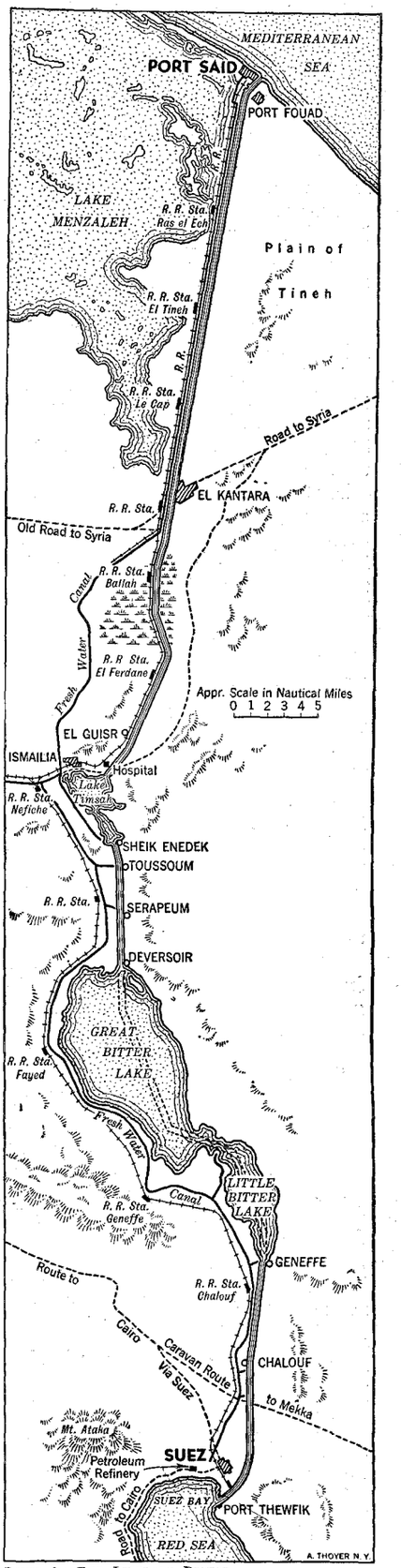
Slice Through Peninsula

To-day's hundred-mile slice through the narrow peninsula was cut by M. de Lesseps, the Frenchman who failed to bisect the Isthmus of Panama in the 'eighties.

When Said Pasha, a friend of M. de Lesseps, was made the Turkish Sultan's Viceroy of Egypt, the great Frenchman, forty-nine and no engineer, metamorphosed the Canal from dream-stuff to high finance. His concession was dated November 30, 1854.

Twelve years later, the Sublime Porte, at Constantinople, confirmed the grant despite Britain's opposition. But several years earlier, on April 25, 1859, M. de Lesseps had scooped out the first shovelful of sand.

On November 17, 1869, the Canal was opened with Oriental fanfare. Eugénie, Empress of the French, with M. de Lesseps as her guest, led a line of sixty-eight ships from Port Said to Suez. "I have done something for peace and progress," said M. de Lesseps.



Drawn for THE LITERARY DIGEST

The 100-mile Suez Canal. It has been called "the weakest link in the long chain that binds India to the British Isles"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Between 1885 and 1889 the Canal was enlarged and improved. Altogether, more than $100,000,000 has been spent in its construction. At first, the water-surface width was 150 to 300 feet; the width at the bottom was seventy-two feet, and the minimum depth was twenty-six feet.

The strategic importance of the Canal during the War, and the steady increase of traffic, necessitated widening and deepening the waterway. Improvements increased the minimum depth to forty-two and a half feet; the minimum bottom-width to 196 feet, eight inches, and widened the Canal at many points. More than 5,000 ships pass through the Canal in an average year.

"At the entrance to the Canal, the strangest harbor-city in the world—Port Said—has arisen," Josef Wechsberg wrote in *Prager Tagblatt* (Czechoslovakia). "On both sides of the Canal, where a few years ago there was only desert, one can now see palm-groves and green cactus-gardens."

Canal's Ownership

Who owns the Suez Canal? John T. Flynn, writing in the New York *World-Telegram*, explains:

"In the first place, the Suez Canal does not belong to England. It is owned by a private corporation. It is not even administered by Englishmen. The management of the Canal is, and always has been, French."

The Magazine of Wall Street amplifies this with the remark that "altho Great Britain neither owns nor operates it, she is connected with the project in several ways:

"In the first place, she is the largest stockholder, holding, at the end of last year, 295,026 of the capital shares out of 652,932 outstanding. . . .

"In the second place, she has agreed to protect the Canal.

"And, thirdly, she is signatory to the agreement, signed by every Power except the United States, that the Canal shall always be open, whether in war or peace, to ships of every nation, both battle-ships and merchant vessels."

Last week, you—any one—could have bought a share of Suez Canal stock for 16,400 francs ($1,080.76). With twenty-five shares you get one vote, but, no matter how many shares you hold, you can not have more than ten votes.

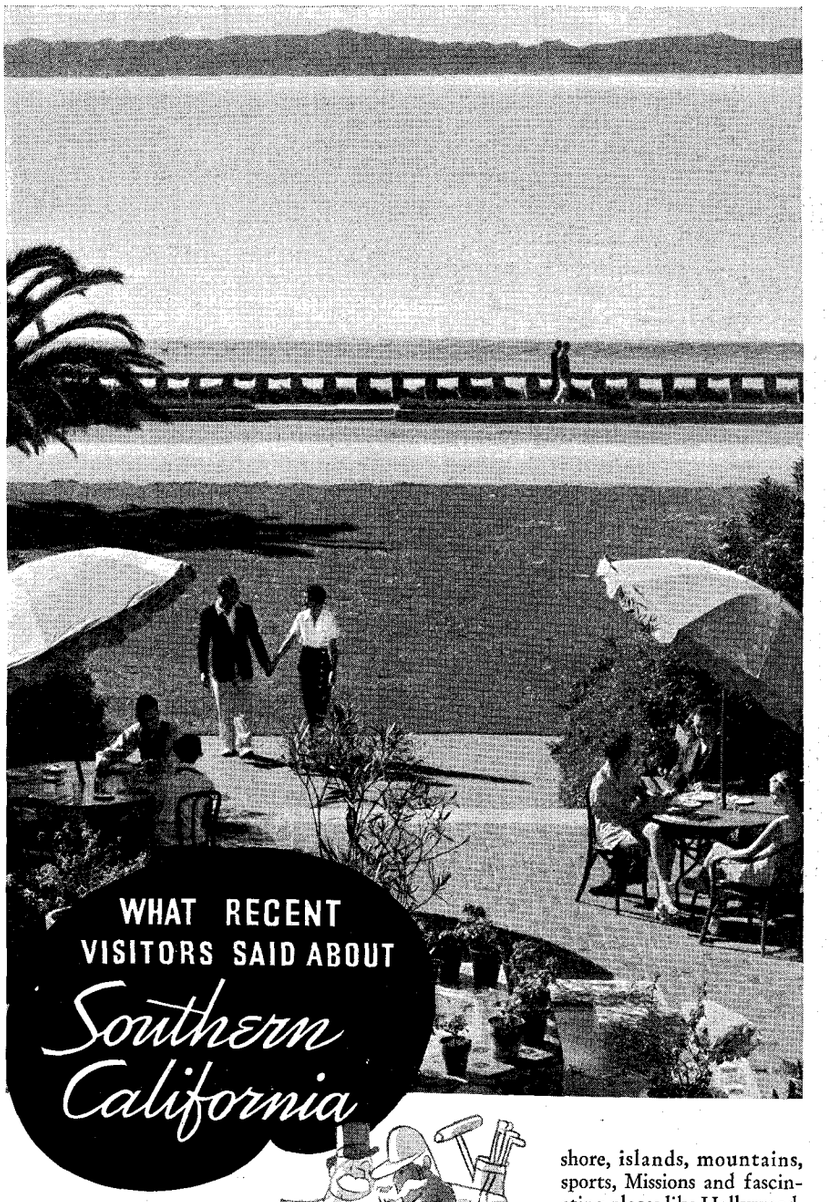
How did England get its sizable holding? The first block came through Britain's meteoric Victorian Prime Minister, Disraeli. Viscount Palmerston, his predecessor, had turned a chilly eye on the Canal, declaring that it would damage British supremacy on the seas, and invite French tentacles into the Orient. He refused to subscribe to a single share in the original issue of 400,000.

Swift Action

Then, in November, 1875, came opportunity, and swift, flamboyant action by the imaginative Disraeli.

M. de Lesseps offered the spendthrift Khedive Ismail 100,000,000 francs for his 176,602 shares. But the wily Egyptian, currying British favor, offered to sell them to the Government of Queen Victoria for the same price. Disraeli hustled, but where could he get the money?

Disraeli sent his secretary, Montagu



WE thought it might be refreshing to let somebody else do the talking about Southern California for a change. Comments typical of thousands received by this non-profit civic organization:

NEW YORK CITY: "Was so well treated by everybody that I look forward to a return next winter with great anticipation."—E.S.B.

WABAN, MASS.: "I enjoyed California so much and found living so much cheaper I hope to spend all my winters there."—I.R.S.

RICHLAND CENTER, WIS.: "I loved the wonderful desert . . . it was all marvelous . . . wish to repeat it this winter."—Mrs. E.F.J.

LONDON, ENGLAND: "Your climate is probably the best in the world."—Sir F.C.

CHICAGO, ILL.: "California seemed like a foreign land . . . something new every day . . . never enjoyed outdoor sports so much."—L.C.

ELDORA, IOWA: "Had a wonderful trip . . . your mountains, ocean and parks are ever to be remembered."—Dr. R.E.G.

LINDENVILLE, N. Y.: "Enjoyed the scenery going and coming . . . delighted with everything in and around Los Angeles."—J.V.H.

A Word from Us on Time and Costs

With fast, low-cost transportation and living expenses 18% under the U. S. average, this trip requires no more time and money than an ordinary vacation. Its desert, seashore, islands, mountains, sports, Missions and fascinating places like Hollywood, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, Beverly Hills, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Glendale, scores of others, assure you stimulating change, unforgettable thrills.

FREE: *Automatic Trip Planner*

With this 80-page Official Southern California Guide Book your trip really plans itself, from the time you leave home till you're back again. Every question answered: what to see and do, over 100 pictures, maps, detailed cost schedules, etc. . . also free routing from your home. Unbiased information, not available elsewhere.

ALL-YEAR CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Come to California for a glorious vacation. Advise anyone not to come seeking employment, lest he be disappointed; but for the tourist, attractions are unlimited.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

All-Year Club of Southern California,
Dept. 10-F, 629 So. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Send me *free* book with complete details (including costs) of a Southern California vacation. Also send free routing by ☐ auto, ☐ rail, ☐ plane, ☐ bus, ☐ steamship. Also send free booklets about counties checked: ☐ Los Angeles, ☐ Santa Barbara, ☐ Orange, ☐ Riverside, ☐ Inyo, ☐ San Diego, ☐ Ventura, ☐ San Bernardino, ☐ Imperial.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ *State* _____

(Please Print Name and Address)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To a SECRETARY
who wants to make a good impression

Here is a new device to simplify typing and make your work neater. A scale—actually a part of each sheet of Webster's Micrometric Carbon Paper—makes possible vertical measurements for the first time. This provides you with a new device to help you improve the spacing of your letters. You know at all times how far from the bottom of the sheet you are. The carbon paper can be more quickly removed by the white scale, too. One pull—and the job is done. Send 25c now for ten sample sheets. You will be surprised at the improvement in the appearance of your work. Write now to the F. S. Webster Co., 9 Amherst Street, Cambridge, Mass.

WEBSTER'S
Micrometric
CARBON PAPERS

New Adding Machine Fits Vest Pocket!..
Adds, subtracts and multiplies like $300 machines. Weighs only 4 ounces. Not a toy—lifetime guarantee. Absolutely accurate, lightning fast. Sells on sight to offices, stores, homes—all who use figures. Write quick for FREE sample offer and Money-Making Plan. AGENTS
Costs only $2.95
C. M. Cleary, Dept. 46, 303 W. Monroe, Chicago

JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP
SINCE 1870 AT ALL DRUGGISTS
ACTS LIKE MAGIC ON SWOLLEN TIRED, ACHING, PERSPIRING FEET

YOU KNOW IT'S YOURS
when marked with Cash's WOVEN NAME TAPES
Mark your clothing and linen with CASH'S NAMES—save loss and misuse at home or away. Choice of styles and colors. Neat, permanent, low priced. Easily attached with thread or Cash's NO-SO Cement. Order NOW from your dealer or us.
TRIAL OFFER: *Send 15c for 1 dozen of your own first name and sample tube of NO-SO Cement.*
CASH'S 235 Chestnut St., So. Norwalk, Conn., or 6225 So. Gramercy Place, Los Angeles, Cal., or 75 Cray St., Belleville, Ont.
CASH'S NAMES 3 doz. $1.50 6 doz. $2. 9 " 2.50 12 " 3.
NO-SO Cement 25¢ a tube

Corry, to palatial New Court, where Baron Nathaniel Rothschild lived.

The Baron was eating muscatel grapes.

Corry said: "The Prime Minister wants £4,000,000 to-morrow."

Baron Rothschild ate another grape, threw the skin out the window, and asked:

"What is your security?"

"The British Government," Corry replied.

"You shall have it," said the financier.

The new Queen-Empress was happy when Disraeli wired to her:

"It is just settled; you have it, Madam!"

That was November 24, 1875. Now, those shares are valued at more than £80,000,000.

Canal's Importance

The Suez Canal's strategic importance is explained by John Bakeless in "The Origin of the Next War." He wrote:

"If you draw a line from London down the Thames, through the English Channel, past the Bay of Biscay . . . through the Straits of Gibraltar, over the Mediterranean, past Malta, between the sun-baked banks of the Suez Canal, along the torrid length of the Red Sea, out into the Gulf of Aden, through the Indian ocean to Bombay and Calcutta; and, then, if you prolong that line a few more hundred miles across the Bay of Bengal, and through the Malacca Straits to Singapore, you will have traced an exact line of the British Empire's backbone.

"Cut that line at any point east of India and Imperial Britain staggers. Cut it at any point west of India, and keep it cut—and the greatest Empire of all time perishes like a hanged man or a pithed frog or any other vertebrate whose spinal marrow has been snapped. . . .

"The Suez Canal is . . . the weakest link in the long chain that binds India to the British Isles. Gibraltar, in the unlikely event of its capture, can always be retaken; and, in any case, no one can dam the Strait of Gibraltar. The naval base at Malta might be lost—no matter. British fleets in the Mediterranean would maneuver at a disadvantage, but they still would maneuver.

"But a single bomb in the Suez Canal, the most temporary and fleeting occupation by a relatively small raiding expedition, a surprize visit by hostile aircraft, or the sudden sinking of an apparently innocent merchant vessel, and the backbone of Empire is broken."

Bombs, however, do not worry the directors of the Suez Canal Company. Vital as the Canal is to Britain, they know that it is even more vital to Italy in the campaign against Ethiopia. Italian ships, men, food, guns, and ammunition must be kept moving to Africa. The directors do not fear that the Canal will be attacked.

What worries them is this question: Does the Covenant of the League of Nations supersede the Constantinople Convention of 1888 guaranteeing that the Canal is open to all ships, whether in war or in peace?

International law experts do not agree. Raymond Leslie Buell, in an analysis for the Foreign Policy Association, finds the whole question so befogged that the outcome is likely to depend on the relative strength of the parties to the dispute.

Not long ago, Mussolini challenged:

"The legal status of the Suez Canal has been established by treaties which protect the rights of all parties thereto, so as to prevent every possible misunderstanding, and, furthermore, the taking of a unilateral course by any single Power."

Many commentators, on foreign affairs, however, feel that when, as, and if the Canal were closed to Italian shipping, Geneva, not London, would issue the order.

Florida Canal, *Oliver Twists*, and *Uncle Sam*

"Please, sir, I want some more."

Preliminary work on the new $146,000,000 Florida Ship-Canal has been proceeding so rapidly that those in charge of the project, echoing *Oliver Twist*, are begging for more funds. They say that the $5,000,000 already advanced is likely to be exhausted within three months.

Consequently, *Uncle Sam* is casting about for means of supplying additional money.

Approximately, 3,600 men are engaged clearing underbrush, timber, and surface-soil from the route the Canal will take, and business is booming in the little town of Ocala, which Floridians call "Ocanala."

Designed to provide a shorter sea-route between New York and Gulf ports, the Canal will eliminate hurricane-hazards such as beset the gallant *Dixie* a month ago. It will begin at Jacksonville, where it will follow the St. Johns River down to Palatka.

Less than half the Canal will be straight digging. The present thirty-foot channel from the ocean to Jacksonville, with a certain amount of widening and straightening, will be utilized; and, where possible, the new Canal will take advantage of the thirteen-foot channel maintained to Palatka. Its total length from the Atlantic to a point twenty-seven miles out in the Gulf of Mexico will be 202 miles.

Two Camps

As building progresses, Florida still is divided into two camps: those who favor the Canal, and those who oppose it. Speaking for the proponents, the National Gulf-Atlantic Ship Canal Association of Jacksonville declares that the Canal will:

1. Create an artery of commerce which will be a perpetual benefit to the water-borne commerce of the nation and favorably affect the commerce of thirty-seven States.
2. Complete the missing link between the Atlantic Inland waterway and the Gulf Inland waterway.
3. Provide a service to the nation in time of war.
4. Repay principal, interest, maintenance, and operation.
5. Create work for the basic industries in producing materials of construction, and also provide much local employment.

On the other hand, the Central and South Florida Water Conservation Committee of Sanford declares that "the people of Florida have been officially advised by the State Geologist that if a sea-level canal is constructed along the proposed route, it will cause irreparable damage to the underground water on which our farmers depend for irrigation."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WORLD TOURS

AT VERY LOW COST

Want to investigate Hong Kong, Bali, Singapore, and a dozen other magic names? Want to study people in all four corners of the globe? Plan *your own* route, stop-overs, and expenses. Go on one inclusive ticket . . . good for 2 years. Over 200 itineraries for you to choose from.

Folders from YOUR OWN TRAVEL AGENT or Canadian Pacific: New York, Chicago, San Francisco, 34 other cities in United States and Canada.

Canadian Pacific

The Grosvenor

FIFTH AVENUE AT TENTH ST., N. Y. CITY

FAMILIES of discerning taste, accustomed to the refinements of good living appreciate the qualities which make The Grosvenor so desirable when visiting or living in New York.

Located in lower Fifth Avenue, mid-way between the financial, theatre and shopping districts, it offers quiet surroundings, a delightful atmosphere and select patronage.

Grosvenor rooms are large and airy. They provide cross ventilation effected through all four exposures. Scientific ventilation gives a three-minute air change assuring guests the utmost of comfort. Among other distinctive attractions of The Grosvenor's service:

Roof Solarium
Bridge Rooms
Air-Conditioned Restaurant
Guests' Library
Famous Cuisine
Courteous Staff

The Grosvenor is not just another hotel, but an institution.

Transient rates: Single room $3. and up. Double room $5. and up. Special weekly and monthly rates and a few unfurnished rooms for yearly lease. Booklets and plan upon request.

New direct entrance on Fifth Avenue to the Grosvenor Restaurant. Direct transportation by Fifth Avenue Coaches. Write or wire for reservations to

HARRY A. MASON, MANAGER

"First Aid for the Bewildered Woman

who wants to express her personality in her clothes and so manage her attire as to bring out her good points and camouflage her poor ones and does not know how to go about it," remarks *The New York Times* speaking of

INDIVIDUALITY and CLOTHES

By Margaret Story

Cloth bound, Illustrated, 480 pages. $3.50; $3.68, *by mail.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

A Captain Reports—

Screaming head-lines, a little more than a month ago, told of the plight of the *Dixie*, aground on a Florida reef for three days before her passengers could be rescued. Last week, the steamer's skipper, Capt. Einar William Sundstrom, accounted for the accident to the Inquiry Board of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service.

The *Dixie* mishap was the first under the new law giving victims of maritime accidents the right to recover appropriate damages, if negligence could be proved on the part of the ship-owners. But, in this case, apparently, passengers and rescuers alike had only praise for the ship's master and crew.

For four hours before the ship went aground, related Captain Sundstrom, according to the New York *Times*, "the ship was virtually unmanageable and drifted helplessly in the tremendous seas and furious gale . . . cut off from communication with the world."

Drama of Inquiry

Three times the crew tried unsuccessfully to rig up a radio antenna before managing to send out an SOS. Criticism of the *Dixie* staff during the investigation was made by Capt. George Fried, a member of the Board, and hero of many storms at sea, who held that "all that could be done had not been done" to repair the radio compass. The drama of the inquiry, however, came when Captain Sundstrom replied to the presiding officer's query: "Did you lose any passengers?"

"Not one," Captain Sundstrom replied proudly.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of March 3, 1933, of "THE LITERARY DIGEST"

Published weekly at New York, N. Y.

State of New York } For October 1, 1935
County of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Editor, Morton Savell, 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Managing Editor, Morton Savell, 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Business Managers. The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the name and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given):
Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Cuddihy, Robert J., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Cuddihy, Emma F., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Funk, Eleanor M., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Funk, Wilfred J., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Neisel, Clara L., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

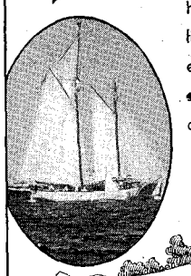
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are. None.

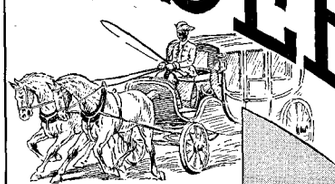
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for which such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee hold the stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.
WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1935.
(Seal) ROLLO CAMPBELL, Notary Public.
(My Commission expires March 30, 1936.)

1001 Things To Do and SEE

In Virginia—land of the mountains, seashore and historyland. Motor over fine roads through picturesque country. Golf, fish, swim. There are all sorts of things to do!





Skyline Drive, the highway built on the very mountain tops, broad and safe; Natural Wonders, including Natural Bridge, the Caverns and Natural Tunnel; Battlefield and Forest Parks; fascinating historic places, including Colonial Williamsburg, Yorktown, Jamestown and Cape Henry; homes of Washington and renowned statesmen; world-famous mountain and seashore resorts. These are some of the many attractions

in VIRGINIA

Write for Free Map and Illustrated Literature; also the Booklet, "Virginia Autumn Travelogue," describing a series of interesting events and tours throughout the State.

State Commission on Conservation and Development
Room 839, 914 Capitol Street
Richmond, Virginia

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

War *versus* World Series

Baseball Classic Finds Competitor for Front-Page Space—East African Conflict Barely Makes Page One in Detroit Papers—Westbrook Pegler Decries Press Coverage

Premier Benito Mussolini in Rome on October 2: "Black Shirts of the Revolution! . . . Listen!"

Umpire George Moriarty at Navin Field, Detroit, on October 2: "Play ball!"

Last week, American newspaper editors found themselves confronted with a neat problem in news-judgment. Not in many years had the World Series—America's so-called baseball classic—had to compete with a war for front-page space. Nor could circulation managers solve the interesting problem of whether World Series baseball or a war sold more newspapers, since both were going on at once.

Radio lost no time deciding which was more interesting to its audience: the translation of Mussolini's history-splashing speech was cut short to make way for the broadcast of the first Series game from Detroit. Henry Ford had paid $100,000 for the air-rights. That might have helped the broadcasters with their decision.

The question of whether anything could interrupt the play-by-play transmission of a World Series game over the wires was answered by the United Press in an emphatic negative. The game came over uninterruptedly for papers supplied with only one ticker-machine.

War in East Africa could wait. War in Detroit or Chicago could not.

Playing Up

Most of the newspapers played up the Italian-Ethiopian conflict, but kept the World Series on their front pages. In Detroit, the war in East Africa barely made page one. In Chicago, home of the Cubs, the War dominated the front page. The series stayed in three columns.

The Tulsa *Tribune* gave an eight-column head to the Series, one to the War. But in Knoxville, Providence, Lynchburg, Milwaukee, Boston, Indianapolis, and New York, the War was the lead, the series the sub-lead.

Writing from Detroit, Westbrook Pegler, columnist for the United Feature Syndicate and former sports-writer, noted the absence of World Series spirit in the automobile town which now boasts the Tigers, as well as Joe Louis.

"World Series enthusiasm is something which is observed or felt least at the ball-park and mostly around the hotel lobbies and the down-town streets before the opening. It rises from crowds, autograph-hunters, sudden crackles of hand-clapping for tall, brown youths in caps who are recognized as heroes from their pictures in the paper.

"These manifestations are many points off this time. The noises are quiet noises. It is only in the good old press that the true spirit is kept alive. We know that the World Series is an event of vast importance, and we cover it accordingly with hundreds of experts and essayists and millions of words.

"I do not mean to low-rate the ball-game. . . . But, when you read the sky-rockets and pin-wheels and bombs bursting in air, bear in mind that tradition is a hard driver. And tradition walked up and down the long horseshoe on the roof for more than an hour after the players left the field, cracking the lash over the backs of the toiling literati and shouting: 'Build it up! Get hot.' Get excited! Get hysterical! Those were not mere mortal ball-players down there; they were supermen, heroes, gods. This is the World Series!"

Wide World

Charlie Grimm, **left,** *and Mickey Cochrane, rival managers, who have only two things in common: love of baseball and ability to play it*

Most of the "color" that was sent out over the wires was old stuff, largely rehash of color-stories of other Series. In sharp contrast to these were the stories on the two managers: Charles John Grimm of the Cubs, and Gordon Stanley Cochrane of the Tigers. To H. G. Salsinger, Sports Editor of the Detroit *News*, Grimm "is a more interesting story than the Cubs."

Frank Graham, in the New York *Sun*, wrote of Cochrane and Grimm: "Almost the only things they have in common are a love of baseball and the ability to play it extraordinarily well. Outside of that—at least from February to October—they are totally different. Cochrane has wept and fought and prayed his way into another World Series. . . . Grimm laughs and cracks jokes and plays the guitar."

Hunch-Player

Cochrane was born in 1903. He is one of the best catchers of all time. He selects his players by playing hunches; leaves training up to the players. Nobody takes baseball quite as seriously as Cochrane. His nervousness was reflected in some of the Detroit errors during the Series.

Managing a club is a nerve-racking business to him. He can put pep, as well as nerves, into a team, and handles pitchers better than most catchers. He lets his secretary handle his fan-mail, which averages 200 letters a week. Cochrane's hobbies are jazz-music on the saxophone, snappy clothes, aviation, and mystery-novels.

Banjo-Player

Grimm, born in 1899, was as much surprized as any one when his team began winning the National League Pennant. He plays twenty-one different musical instruments, favoring a banjo and ukulele. He sings in a rich, resonant barytone—and frequently in the dressing-room.

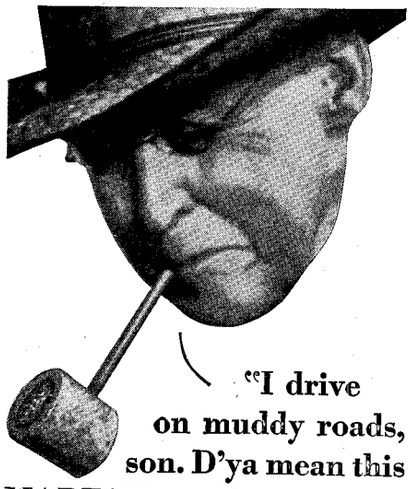
He plays rummy with the Cubs for a cent a spot, but is much better at hearts. He frequently "peeks," which is not cheating with the Cubs. He has a $1,500 magic set with which he entertains his guests.

He is a German dialect comedian, has made toys for his daughter, and for children of his relatives. He built his own house and three barns in Normandy, Missouri, but lives in Chicago now. He is a soil-expert, a sausage-maker, a grain-expert, and an autograph-collector.

Grimm has the reputation of being one of the biggest eaters in town, and has not read three books in his life, for two reasons: he is too nervous to finish one he has started, and he is too busy for reading.

Grimm manifests the nearest thing to the amateur spirit in professional baseball. He laughed and sang his way to the National League Pennant. Last week, he hoped to laugh the Cubs into the world championship.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"I drive on muddy roads, son. D'ya mean this MARFAK won't wash out like ordinary grease does?"

Let us MARFAK your car

"No matter where you drive, MARFAK *lasts twice as long* . . . and lubricates the chassis better for hundreds of extra miles."

At Texaco Dealers, Texaco Stations and other places that treat cars right

By a Mother of Seven Children

COMMON SENSE FOR MOTHERS

On Bringing Up Your Children From Babyhood to Adolescence

By MRS. JOHN S. REILLY

Introduction by Dr. Charles Gilmore Kerley

Covers every subject with which a parent is likely to be confronted, including the education of parents as well as children, with definite plans for improving the understanding between them. Mrs. Reilly is widely known through her nation-wide radio talks.

"Mrs. Reilly's advice is based on her own experience and it is practical in application and entertainingly expressed."—*Boston Globe.*

$2.00; by mail, $2.14

All Bookstores or the Publishers

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

354 Fourth Ave., New York

Food for the "Fans"

Lou Little Writes a Book on Football for Spectators

One day last summer, Lou Little, black-haired, eagle-beaked Columbia football-coach, announced he would sell all his plays for five cents each.

To a high-school coach who mailed him twenty-five cents for five plays, Little sent half a dozen plays with the explanation: "In job-lots, they are six for a quarter."

Last week Little offered far more than six plays to anyone who had the price of his new book, "How to Watch Football—The Spectator's Guide." Unique because it is devoted almost entirely to the fan rather than to coach or player, Little's book tries to make clear what he calls "the most complex game of physical contact played anywhere by man." He uses charts, action-pictures, and diagrams.

Guide for "Fans"

For the spectator, usually more enthusiastic than intelligent about his football, Little provides a lengthy, readable, heavily documented explanation of the ins and outs of a college football-game between two evenly matched, if imaginary, teams.

The sports-specialists praised Little's book heartily. Bill Corum of the New York *Evening Journal* wrote: "By the time you are ready to lay the book aside, you'll also be ready to write us sports-writers, pointing out the mistakes in our stories. That is the only fault I can find with the job Lou Little and Bob Harron have done. This book is going to produce entirely too many competent Sunday-morning quarter-backs."

Well-known in the East for his coaching at Georgetown and more recently at Columbia, Little leaped into national prominence when his Lions beat Stanford in the Rose Bowl in 1933. Since then he has conducted several football-schools for coaches and has written extensively for magazines.

No "Pep-Talks"

Little's football practise takes on the classroom atmosphere, altho he spurs, rather than drives, his men. He dislikes abusive "pep-talks" before a game or between the halves and feels that, if a team isn't brought to a proper pitch during the week, it can't be done on Saturday.

Little is forty-one, six feet tall, and weighs more than 200 pounds. He has a booming voice, but talks in short, crisp staccato-like sentences. Off the field, his chief interest continues to be football, but he plays a lot of golf and putters around his parents' garden in Leominster, Massachusetts. He does not drink, but smokes an occasional cigarette. He is left-handed, wears spectacles, and likes brown clothes and haberdashery.

He believes a boy should play for himself and his college rather than for his coach. He sees his job as part of a definite educational scheme, and is satisfied with nothing less than perfection in timing and execution. He watches his players' scholastic records closely, and has come to be known as one of the most sensible as well as most successful coaches in the country.

AT THE END OF A CHILLY DAY..
Enjoy A
HaDees
HOT WATER HEATER
Only HaDees provides full control of heat for all-weather driving.
No dangerous fumes or odors with a HaDees Hot Water Heater.
More easily installed in modern automobiles than any *other* heater.
Thousands of HaDees Heaters have outlived four and five automobiles.
HaDees brings the luxury of hot water heat within the reach of every motorist.
Write for information *now* on how to make *your car* as comfortable as your home.
LIBERTY FOUNDRIES CO.,
Rockford, Ill.
(Division—Burd Piston Ring Co.)
5 MODELS
$12.95 AND UP
● For 21 years the finest piston rings have been BURDS. They cost no more than others. When you want better motor performance ask for a BURD "Hi-Speed" overhaul.

Just Published

SUNRISE TO EVENING STAR

By Marina King

"This book tells, in simple and eloquent language, the story of a brave woman's life." Thus Viscount Allenby introduces this autobiography in which, with charm and sincerity, and with no small sense of literary style, an old lady recalls her adventurous pioneer days in South Africa.

"No more vivid account of life in South Africa has ever been written."—*London Times.*

Illustrated. $3.00; by mail, $3.14.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

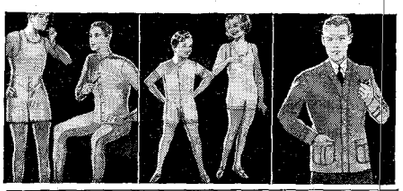
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

False Economy

Money "saved" on inadequate underwear is lost many times over when colds or worse illnesses develop. Duofold gives you unequalled protection, without sacrificing comfort. Its exclusive fabric, in two *thin* layers and air space between, conserves bodily warmth better than a single thickness of greater weight and bulk. All styles for men, women, children, and infants. Now, men's union suits $3.00; 2 piece $1.75 and up. Other styles priced proportionately. Slightly higher west of Rockies.

DUOFOLD, INC. • MOHAWK, N. Y.

Duofold *Health* **Underwear**



For Every User of English

The unusual new book, EXPRESSIVE ENGLISH, by J. C. Fernald, L.H.D., is indispensable to everyone who uses English in writing or speaking. This book puts the full power of English at your command. It treats every phase of rhetoric and grammar, showing how to convey the exact impression you wish with the greatest power and beauty.

474 pages, cloth bound. Price $1.90; by mail $2.02.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

8 INCHES OFF WAISTLINE

"Director Belt reduced my waistline from 42 to 34 inches. I feel 10 years younger. *Constipation gone*—no tired, bloated feeling after meals."—G. NEWTON, Troy, N. Y.

Director Belt instantly improves your appearance, puts snap in your step, relieves "shortness of breath," **restores YOUR VIGOR as fat vanishes.**

Loose, fallen abdominal muscles go back where they belong. Gentle **massage-like action increases elimination** and regularity in a normal way without use of harsh, irritating cathartics. You **look and feel years younger.**

NEW EASY WAY NO DRUGS NO DIET

SENT ON TRIAL — Let us prove our claims. No obligation. Write today for trial offer.

LANDON & WARNER 360 N. Michigan Ave. Dept. T60, Chicago, Ill.

Law and Order

Making Their Marks

Finger-Printing of Citizens Encouraged in New Drive

Have you had your finger-prints taken?

The question does not imply that you ever have been charged with a crime. To-day thousands are voluntarily having their finger-prints taken and filed.

New York State's Governor, Herbert H. Lehman, last week gave strong impetus to the movement for making finger-printing universal. A reporter for *The New Yorker*, who recently joined the volunteers at Police Headquarters, found "it was kind of fun."

"We learned," he wrote, "that we were about the sixty-five thousandth resident of New York to have this done. Civilian finger-printing was officially started on February 11 of this year, and Headquarters and the precinct stations, between them, are now handling about 300 finger-print volunteers a day. Everybody is eligible, but minors have to be accompanied by their parents.

Removing the Stigma

"Some 400 children have been brought in, including a set of twins, aged three. Only 4,500 of the 65,000 are women. The finger-prints are considered the property of the person who has voluntarily filed them, and any time he wants them back he can have them. This, of course, is to give people confidence in civilian finger-printing. Police are trying to remove the stigma from it."

That is Governor Lehman's idea also.

"I can not see any reason whatsoever why any law-abiding citizen of this State should object to being finger-printed, and I think it would be a very great service, not only to the police, but to many other agencies of Government," he averred.

Absolute Identity

Interesting facts about the infallibility of finger-prints for identification are contained in "Modern Criminal Investigation," written by Dr. Harry Söderman and Deputy Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell:

"The best proof of the unchangeability of finger-prints is found in those taken of the same person at different ages. The oldest known print of a friction-ridge pattern was made in 1856 by the German anthropologist, Welker, in Giessen, Germany. At thirty-four he recorded a print of his palm. In 1897, at the age of seventy-five, he made a similar print. There is an absolute identity between the prints. Herschel also made prints of his own hands at an interval of twenty-eight years, and these likewise show an absolute identity. All bureaus of identification tell the same story."

The infallibility of finger-print identification is so widely accepted that, according to *The New Yorker*, New York's police headquarters has on file "finger-prints of 121 spiritualists, all of whom expect to return to earth and want some sure method of convincing skeptics of their identity."

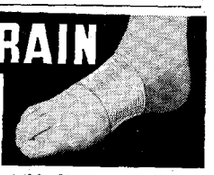
VEGETABLE CORRECTIVE DID TRICK

They were getting on each other's nerves. Intestinal sluggishness was really the cause—made them tired with frequent headaches, bilious spells. But that is all changed now. For they discovered, like millions of others, that nature provided the correct laxatives in plants and vegetables. Tonight try Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets). How much better you feel—invigorated, refreshed. Important—you do not have to increase the dose. They contain no phenol or mineral derivatives. Only 25c—all druggists.

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

FREE: Beautiful 5 Color—1935-1936 Calendar Thermometer with the purchase of a 25c box of NR or a 10c roll of Tums (For Acid Indigestion). At your druggist's.

FOOT STRAIN



Get immediate relief from tired, aching, burning feet or weak arches by wearing *Dr. Scholl's Arch Binder.* Takes off the strain on the sore muscles and holds bones in position. Worn invisibly. $1.00 pair at all drug, shoe and dept. stores. For Free booklet on Foot Care, write Dr. Scholl's, Inc., Dept. 352, Chicago, Ill.

FALLING HAIR may be checked by the regular use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment

free LATEST NEWS ABOUT RADIOS AND RADIO ACCESSORIES

Get the latest news of what manufacturers are doing to improve radio reception, to redesign cabinets to harmonize with the decorative scheme of the home, to bring prices within the reach of the average buyer.

If you are in the market for a new radio, or if you are buying tubes or other accessories, write for a free copy of the Radio Issue of the

ADVERTISING GUIDE

It tells you what leading manufacturers of radios and accessories are producing for next year. It will help you choose with discrimination.

The Guide also contains helpful information on the newest products for the HOME and FAMILY. It publishes news on MOTOR CARS and ACCESSORIES, on TRAVEL, BUSINESS EQUIPMENT and INSURANCE. You will find this booklet an excellent directory to the standard brands, and by referring to it when shopping you will buy with *safety* and *economy*.

The Literary Digest
Dept. R, 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

Please send me a free copy of the Advertising Guide.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Clash Over Teachers' Oath Law

In Freedom-Loving Boston, Educator and Legislator Lock Horns Over Statute; Other States Require Pedagogs to Swear Allegiance

"I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of —— and the laws enacted thereunder, and that I will teach, by precept and example, respect for the flag, reverence for law and order, and undivided allegiance to the Government of one country, the United States of America."

Keystone

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard Professor who defied Teachers' Oath Law

In twenty of the forty-eight States, instructors and professors in schools and colleges must repeat an oath of allegiance —the one above is typical—to their State and National Constitutions. In this year's legislative sessions, despite the opposition of teachers' groups, educators, and liberals, seven States enacted loyalty oath laws.

Protests in Boston

In Massachusetts, the Teachers' Oath Bill met severe opposition when sixteen New England college and university presidents, led by James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard, united to protest its passage.

Such a measure, they argued, would not instill patriotism, but would be an entering wedge for an attack upon freedom of research and instruction.

But the protest was in vain. The bill was enacted. Virtually all instructors and professors in schools and colleges in the State came under its provision on October 1.

On October 2, at the Boston Center for Adult Education, Dr. Kirtley Fletcher Mather, President of the Center and Professor of Geology at Harvard, addressed 300 teachers and many civic-minded Bostonians, and explained to them in his slow, scholarly manner why he would refuse to take the compulsory teachers' oath.

At the end of the address, Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester sprang to his feet.

"I am the originator of the Teachers' Oath Bill," he cried, "and I want to say that I admire your courage."

The surprized audience applauded. But Representative Dorgan went on:

"Why should you object to a bill that is in accordance with the Constitution? Is the Teachers' Oath Bill repugnant to the American Constitution?"

"That," replied Doctor Mather, "is a question for the Supreme Court to decide. But if you want my personal opinion, I certainly think it is."

"What's the matter with the Constitution?" cried Dorgan.

Professor Mather smiled. "There's nothing the matter with the Constitution," he replied. "That isn't the question. The question is, why should I take any oath as a Professor of Geology at Harvard University?" The audience applauded again.

"Answer me this," ordered Dorgan. "Aren't you a member of the American Association for Cultural Relations with Soviet Russia? I think you are. Your name was among those given me."

The audience hooted and jeered.

"Yes," said Doctor Mather.

"That's all I want to know," shouted the Representative, heading for the door.

Doctor Mather left the speaker's stand. "I am also a member of the American Civil Liberties Union," he exclaimed, "the Newton School Committee, and the Y.M.C.A."

The meeting broke up.

"I don't see how I can possibly conform to a law which I believe violates my constitutional rights as a citizen and a teacher," Doctor Mather said later.

Some Disagree

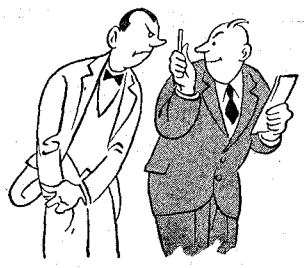
There are teachers who would not agree with Doctor Mather. Writing in *School and Society*, Charles Rogers Hicks, of the University of Nevada, said:

"These protesters apparently think that it is a novel procedure to require public servants to say that they will uphold the Constitution of the United States, and that of the State under which they live.

"On the contrary, for many years the Constitutions of forty States of the Union have required public officials thus to signify their intention to support the fundamental law. As far as public schools or colleges are concerned, it is only necessary to declare their teachers to be public officials, in order to bring them under the necessity of subscribing to uphold the Constitution. They certainly are public servants; why are they not public officials?"

Other teachers would be inclined to agree with Charles L. Bane, of the University of Minnesota, who, answering Mr. Hicks, in *School and Society*, said:

"It is not the function of the teacher to swear by the perfection of our institutions," he said. "Love and loyalty are compatible with a recognition of shortcomings. To develop critical intelligence, not to make 100 per centers should be his aim. The real teacher must build up in his students an attitude of weighing, measuring, and critically appraising our social institutions."



"Wrong Again, this Time it's GREEN"

NORMA'S secret mechanism has them all guessing!

In fact, you could hold this surprising writing instrument in your hand so as to cover the four color-index slides and nobody, who didn't know the trick, would ever guess that NORMA writes RED, BLUE, GREEN or BLACK, at will. This instant-shift, 4-in-1 pencil changes color with a flick of the thumb. Writing points spring back with a touch on the "trigger."

NORMA is the same weight and length as the average mechanical pencil—yet takes the place of FOUR pencils—provides vivid, eye-catching color to make Memos, Notations, OK's, CONSPICUOUS.

The perfect gift for business and professional men!

See NORMA at your Jeweler's, Stationer's, or Department Store. And for booklet describing this remarkable pencil, address Dept. D-12, Norma Pencil Corp., 150 Broadway, New York City.

4 MODELS — 4 PRICES

Chromium Plate or Silni	$ 3.50
10 kt. Rolled Gold Plate	5.00
Sterling Silver	8.50
14 kt. Gold Filled	12.00

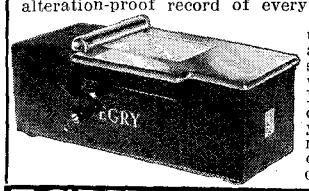
NORMA

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

You Guard against Fire

Why not against **MISTAKES**

Protect your business against losses through Mistakes, Forgetfulness, Temptation, Carelessness. Guard profits with Egry Register Systems, the simplest, lowest cost protection money can buy. Private audit copy automatically filed in register gives tamper and alteration-proof record of every transaction. Investigate time, labor and money saving advantages of Egry Systems designed for your business. Mail coupon today.



EGRY REGISTERS

The Egry Register Co., Dayton, Ohio. D-10A

Send complete information on Egry Register Systems.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

Business .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Current Events

Into the Jaws of Death

—*Pereira in the* Philippines Free Press *(Manila)*

September 30.—The Commercial National Bank of Bradford, Pennsylvania, fails to open after the suicide of the bank's cashier. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will cover $4,200,000 deposits.

The *Rotterdam,* a 24,000-ton liner, runs aground on Morant Cays, forty miles east of Jamaica; 460 passengers and part of crew rescued by the liner *Ariguani.*

Vast rail empire rewon at auction by the Van Sweringen Brothers, who pay $3,121,000 for control of the $3,000,000,000 system.

President Roosevelt, in his address at the dedication of Boulder Dam, in Nevada, urges industry to take the responsibility of speeding employment; he states that the credit of the Federal Government is the strongest in six years.

Gang of nine bandits wound five persons while making escape after an attempt to hold up a Chicago bank.

October 1.—Gen. Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army, returns, after traveling more than 50,000 miles since last December. She opens a new campaign against sin. Her slogan is "The World for God."

Huge swarms of grasshoppers appearing in many parts of Kansas and Western Missouri imperil crops.

Three men experimenting with a new type of explosive for blasting were killed at Baltimore, when the blast went off prematurely.

Plans being made to speed work on the trans-Florida Ship-Canal by the appropriation of $20,000,000 more for the first year's work.

A cosmic ray is used to turn on the switch that projects the 9,000 stars on the ceiling of the new Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

A forty-hour week for Post Office Department employees goes into effect all over the United States.

Farmers numbering between 100 and 125 dump out 30,000 gallons of milk from railroad-cars on a siding of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at Genoa City, Wisconsin, in effort to raise prices.

October 2.—President Roosevelt, speaking to 45,000 at the San Diego Fair, pledges to keep the United States "unentangled" in the foreign crisis.

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, a Harvard Professor, states that he will refuse to take an oath under the new Massachusetts Teachers' Oath Law.

Officials in Washington announce relief costs for August were 8.3 per cent. less than for July. The number of families on relief fell off 4.7 per cent. from July.

Maj. Gen. Malin Craig, a native of St. Joseph, Missouri, is appointed Chief of Staff of the United States Army succeeding Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

More than 130 ships of the United States Fleet are reviewed by the President as they engage in tactical exercises off the California Coast.

Six sculptors to offer designs for a Lee-Jackson memorial, to be erected in Baltimore, commemorating the last meeting of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Lieut. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson at Chancellorsville.

October 3.—The Dollar Steamship lines announce that their *President* fleet will omit three ports in Italy and Egypt due to war-risk and increased insurance rates.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, takes first steps to mobilize peace organizations of the United States. Newton D. Baker is elected chairman of a committee to draft a program for unified action to maintain peace.

Max Reinhardt, Austrian stage and motion-picture director, announces intentions of establishing an academy to train young people for stage and screen.

Six hundred insane are led from the State Hospital at Weston, West Virginia, as fire destroys the left wing of the building.

The Rt. Rev. T. F. Gailor, Dean of Episcopal Bishops, dies at his summer home in Sewanee, Tennessee.

Big arms-manufacturing firms deny spurt in war-implement sales; New York City Germans want Reich and America to keep out of war.

October 4.—Riots and individual fights between Negroes and Italians over the Italo-Ethiopian War make necessary the posting of 1,500 policemen on extra duty in the Harlem section of New York City.

Chicago business and civic leaders launch drive to bring both Democratic and Republican National Conventions to Chicago in 1936. Kansas City, St. Louis, and Atlantic City are also bidding for conventions.

Several independent negro stevedores injured at New Orleans, as their tug-boat is stoned, allegedly by union workers, in the first violence of the longshoremen's strike affecting the ports of New Orleans, Gulfport, Mobile, and Pensacola.

With eleven States represented, the Western States Republican Convention opens at Oakland, California, to map plans for 1936.

What's the Name, Please?

Clerk—new British Ambassador in France—you guessed it: *clark.*

Holger Cahill—Federal Art Director (p. 24)—as if spelled *hall'ger cay'hill.*

Delano—of Atlantic Coast Line R.R. and others—accent the first syllable: *del'a-no.*

Gest—impresario—

Said Morris Gest to Edgar Guest,
"sometimes the best
Pronounce me *jest;*
But what I am—well, you have *guessed.*"

Lauck—economist—rimes with *dock, mock, rock,* or just *lock.*

Melchior—heroic tenor of Metropolitan Opera—*chi* as in *Chicago: mel'she-or.*

Pusey — cartoonist — rimes with *newsy: pew'zy.*

Schuette—news correspondent and lecturer — rimes with *booty: shoo'ty.*

Suckow—writes of country folks—rimes with *shoe-toe: soo'koe.*

Thalberg—movie official and director—*th* as in *theme, al* as in *all: thall'burg.*

Vezin—artist—as a compromise he uses *vezz-ann'.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Finance and Industry

Will a New NRA Be Born?

Major Berry, Industrial Coordinator, Queries Industry on Its Attitude Toward Voluntary or Legal Code Regulation

"Do you seriously think industry wants a continuation of the National Recovery Administration, or any similar body?" reporters asked George L. Berry, new Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, last week.

"That is an exceedingly difficult question to answer," Major Berry replied. This week he sent several thousand letters to industrial and labor leaders. Did they desire voluntary codes? Did they want permanent legislation to replace the emasculated NIRA, which expires on April 1?

A labor leader, Major Berry has presided over the International Pressmen's and Assistants' Union for twenty-eight years. His interests include bank directorates and farms, altho he did not learn to read or write until he was sixteen. He gained his military title and a decoration by War service in France.

© International

George L. Berry, spear-head in drive to push voluntary codes

Spear-Head in Drive

President Roosevelt recently designated Mr. Berry as supervisor over labor, industry, and consumers in meetings to accelerate industrial recovery. Major Berry also appears as spear-head in a drive to persuade industry to embrace voluntary codes.

In the Schechter case last May the United States Supreme Court struck down the system of NRA codes. In June a joint resolution of Congress extended NIRA in skeletonized form. Paul H. Hayward, in the October *Nation's Business*, described the new set-up. "Briefly, it embraces continuance of the Federal Trade Commission and exemption from the antitrust laws of trade agreements approved by the President, insofar as they relate to labor relations and competitive practises that are already unlawful."

Last week the White House released the procedure for "voluntary" agreements which can "do much to preserve the very substantial gains made while the codes were in effect." President Roosevelt pointed out that the present NIRA permitted "agreements (1) putting into effect . . . minimum wages, maximum hours and prohibition of child labor and (2) prohibiting unfair competitive practises which offend against already existing law."

Industries seeking agreements may file with the Federal Trade Commission, which passes on trade-practise provisions. Labor provisions must get NRA's and, finally, President Roosevelt's approval.

President Roosevelt, in a bitter mood last May, implied he might seek a constitutional amendment to overcome the Supreme Court's decision. Late in September he surprized his press conference by definitely indicating he might not attempt to revive the old NRA. Surveys, he said, disclosed industry had generally lived up to old code standards. But "chiselers" must go.

"Since making his 'horse and buggy days' comment last May in revealing his nettled feeling over the outlawing of the NRA," the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) observed, "President Roosevelt has experienced a decided change in attitude."

The Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.) decided "business can write its own ticket" on future legislation of the NRA vintage. "That is the gist of what President Roosevelt told his press conference. What he means, of course, is that if business that is legitimate will restrain business that is not legitimate, there will be no occasion for the Government to slip its authoritative hands into the affairs of business."

Empire Recaptured

Fruit jars made by G. A. Ball, Muncie, Indiana, manufacturer, fill the pantries of America. Steamships operated by George A. Tomlinson, of Cleveland, Ohio, make up the largest fleet on the Great Lakes. Ball and Tomlinson dollars, plumped into Midamerica Corporation, new Van Sweringen holding company, last week helped the Van Sweringen brothers, Oris P., and Mantis J., to regain control of their railroad empire at a New York City auction-sale.

Through Midamerica, the Van Sweringens paid $3,121,000 for 2,064,492 shares of Alleghany Corporation, common, and other securities, held by J. P. Morgan & Co., as collateral for defaulted loans amounting originally to $39,500,000. For the Alleghany stock alone they paid $2,803,000.

Control of Alleghany assures control of the railroad empire, including the Chesapeake & Ohio; Nickel Plate; Pere Marquette; Erie; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; and the Missouri Pacific and affiliates.

One hurdle remained. In Washington, officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission said the sale of Alleghany stock required Commission approval.

THE MARYLAND FUND

Prospectus on request from your investment dealer

Just Published

25,000 WORDS

Spelled, Divided and Accented

By LOUIS A. LESLIE and CHARLES EARLE FUNK

In nine cases out of ten when you go to a dictionary, it is to find out how to spell a word or how to divide it at the end of a line. This book was devised as a short cut for nine of those ten dictionary trips.

Includes Useful Words Only

Because it concerns itself only with spelling and syllabication, it can safely omit unnecessary words of two classes—thousands of short easy words that present no conceivable spelling difficulty and the many archaic, obsolete and obsolescent words included in the ordinary dictionary only for the sake of lexicographical completeness. Restricting the list to the words *actually needed* by the user of the book makes these words easier to find. Moreover, it has made it possible to employ large, readable type and, at the same time, to keep the book itself down to a small and very handy format.

Indispensable To Stenographers

Here is a volume that will be received with open arms by the great army of stenographers, students, correspondents, proofreaders, printers, and authors whose daily contact with words gives rise to many problems of spelling, word division, and accent.

Price, $1.00; by mail, $1.10

At All Bookstores or from

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

CREATIVE WRITING

A Guide For Those Who Aspire To Authorship

By William Webster Ellsworth

The former president of the Century Company tells what his long experience as a publisher taught him about the things that make for success in literary work. He analyzes the success of more than ninety authors; covers the question of college training and the occupations that help toward authorship; etc. *Cloth. $2.00; by mail, $2.14.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

THE NEW ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES

By Camden M. Cobern, D.D., Litt.D.
Supplement by Professor George W. Gilmore

The pick and spade of the archeologist have unearthed amazing documents written, most of them, more than 1900 years ago. High taxes, graft, and burglaries have come to light in the deciphering of these ancient records; together with petitions to Kings, reports of strikes, kidnappings, etc.

This ninth edition contains the results of recent research and discovery, clarifies many previously doubtful dates, and sheds light on a number of obscure periods about which little or nothing has been known.

The 113 illustrations are excellent reproductions of photographs.

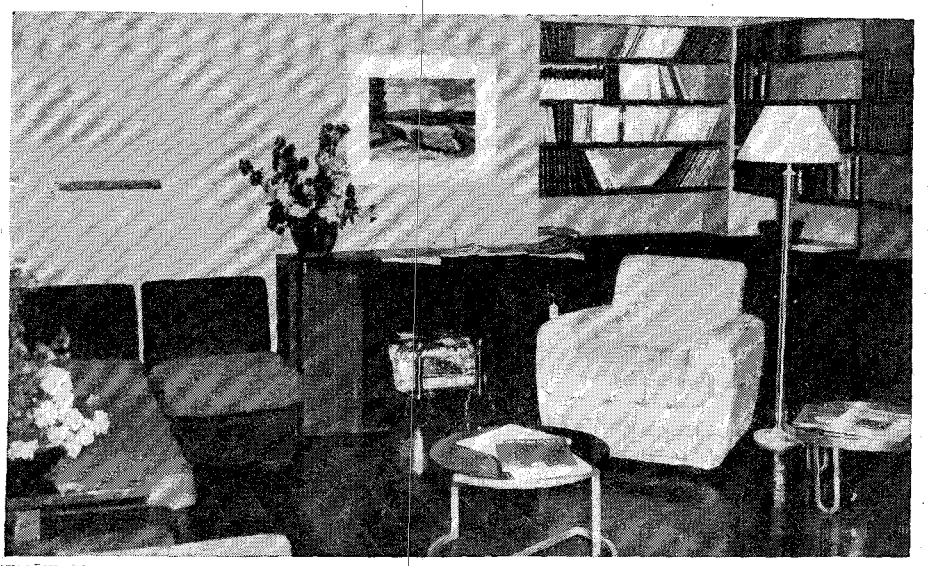
Cloth bound, 782 pages. $4.00; $4.18, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Future House: $5,000 to $7,000

Engineers and Housewives Are Equally Interested; 9,700 Architects and Designers Competed; GE Built It in Gardens of Nations



Wide World

Living-room of Future House. Soon it will go on tour

New Yorkers last week, in droves of thousands, visited the latest addition to America's modern homes. Nestled beside Rockefeller Plaza's colorful Gardens of the Nations, they found Future House, the result of General Electric Company's New American Homes campaign.

On preview night, Gerard Swope, General Electric President, explained that the House grew out of plans submitted by 9,700 architects and designers in architectural competition.

Planned around the activities of an average family in the lower income-bracket, it contains five rooms with 80 per cent. usable space, instead of the 65 per cent. of the average existing house. During October, houses similar in character and design will be thrown open to the public in 200 key-cities throughout the United States.

Julian Gerard, Regional Administrator, Federal Housing Administration, stamped the project with his agency's approval.

"It comes at a time," he said, "when, through lack of building, in the last five years, the nation needs several million new homes to house its growing population, and at a time when the stimulation of home-building will continue America on its way to prosperity.

"To-day, almost 9,000 communities, representing over 65 per cent. of the country's total population, are carrying on better-housing programs in connection with, and under the guidance of, the Federal Housing Administration."

Engineers and Housewives

Visitors entered through a roofed terrace directly into a living room semimodernistically furnished and lighted by a sunken light in the ceiling. A dining-room half-way, blocked off by a wall of glass bricks, showed at one side. Housewives examined a completely equipped electrical kitchen, a cooking-range, dish-washing machine, toaster, and other appliances.

Engineers ran critical eyes over an air-conditioning machine, run by oil, and electrically regulated. In the rear, the master's bedroom contained two closets, one ingeniously fitted with a small dresser. Next door, a nursery, and adjoining alcove, interested mothers. Cork floors and close-fitting metal windows insured quiet.

Many firms participated in the complete assemblage of Future House. Amodec Corporation supplied coordinating house furnishings. Accessories Company of the American Radiator Company contributed bathroom units, and General Electric furnished air-conditioning, and sundry kitchen-appliances.

Sponsors said the House could be duplicated throughout the country within a $5,000 to $7,000 price-range. It can be adapted to any style of architecture because, as Mr. Swope explained, it was built from the inside out.

"You see, we wanted to stress the House as a place to live, rather than the House as a thing to look at." Contestants designed the House for a carefully described make-believe family; but not a word was said about the type of architecture, or number of rooms. It can no longer be said, the executive declared, that "a man's castle is a woman's workshop."

To-day, under the Federal mutual-mortgage plan, Mr. Gerard, Regional Housing Administrator, explained, prospective buyers probably could take out one mortgage for $4,000, amortized over twenty years.

"They pay off principal and interest in reasonable monthly instalments. They have no worry about mortgages falling due, or refinancing them, and, at the end of the period, the home is owned free and clear."

Truce After Word-War

Maturity of a $15,600,000 New York Central loan, owed to the RFC, last week precipitated a word-war between the RFC and New York bankers.

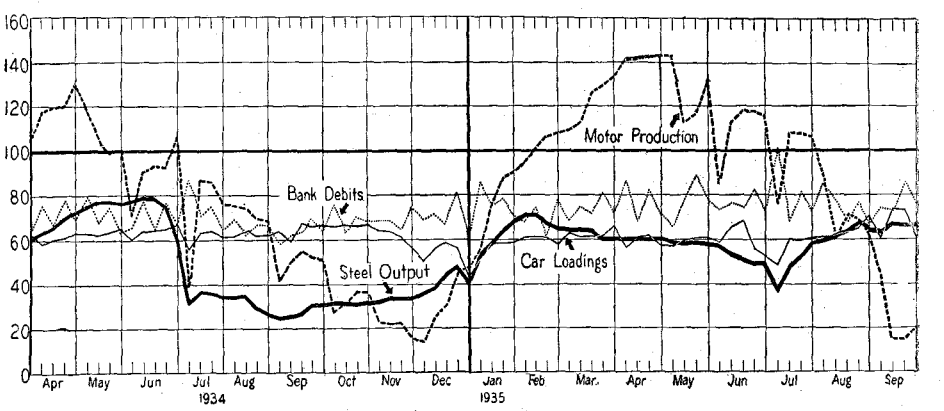
Jesse H. Jones, RFC Chairman, wanted the railroad to fund its debt to the Government, plus short-term bank-loans amounting to $90,000,000, by selling 4 per cent., ten-year bonds, convertible into common stock at $25 a share. He talked with Jackson E. Reynolds, President of the First National Bank of New York.

He found the bankers cold. Mr. Reynolds and George Whitney, partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., stated their position in a letter to Harold S. Vanderbilt, Chairman of New York Central's Finance Committee. They doubted that the road could sell 4 per cent. bonds at par. They cited the Jones interview, apparently objecting to publication of the plan.

Irked by criticisms of the interview, and by circulation among leading New York banks of a letter to Messrs. Reynolds and Whitney, Mr. Jones made public the entire correspondence.

He agreed to extend the RFC loan, due on October 1, for sixty days. But, as the week drew to a close, he got in a final word. "The New York Central," he declared, "has had too much banker-control in the past, and still has."

The Wall Street Journal commented: "Being the practical man he is, Mr. Jones has continued the *status quo* by extending that portion of the RFC loans which became due Tuesday for sixty days. Quite possibly that breathing-spell will suffice to bring about a meeting of minds among the three parties in interest."



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly average of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ending September 28

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Open Forum

Causes of Wars

Sir:—I found no indication in the article "Peace" on page 17 of your issue of September 21 that its writer had any clear idea as to the real cause of war.

What are the causes? Maj. Clifford Hugh Douglas, now economic adviser to the Government of Alberta, says:

"The roots of this disease," are as follows:

"1. Wages, salaries, and dividends will not purchase total production. This difficulty is cumulative.

"2. The only sources of the purchasing power necessary to make up the difference are loan and export credits.

"3. All industrial nations are competing for export credits. The end of that is war."

Again he says: "It must be evident, therefore, that an economic system involving forced extrusion of product from the community producing, as an integral component of the machinery for the distribution of purchasing power, is entirely incompatible with any effective League of Nations, because the logical and inevitable end of economic competition is war."

Many good people are looking to international organization to eliminate war, but I am afraid they are being deluded.

Carmel, California. ERNEST J. ATTER.

Italo-Ethiopian Debate

Sir:—The "Anglo-Ethiopian Debate" should be amusing were it not disgusting. Let us concern ourselves about our own country and a foreign policy which will definitely keep us out of whatever wars our neighbors choose to make for themselves. V. J. GERRITY.

Chicago.

Sir:—In my opinion Mussolini's escape from thirteen attempted assassinations is proof of Divine Protection. In that case, Italy can't lose against Ethiopia or England.

Brooklyn, New York. EDWARD BONAGIUNTO.

"New Deal" Old Stuff

Sir:—Those who oppose President Roosevelt's policies are called "reactionaries" and "opponents of progress" by his political beneficiaries who personally benefit by the perversion of public funds to private ends. Let us examine. Price-fixing and wage-fixing date back to the fall of the Roman Empire, arbitrary and false price-fixing for money dates back into Greek tyranny, the idea of autocratic control of industry by government dates back as far as any record exists. This return to the Dark Ages is handed to us as a "New Deal," and labeled "Progress." L. LANGHAAR.

Allentown, Pennsylvania.

High'leh—Selah'sseh

Sir:—The pronunciation of the name of the Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, would perhaps most nearly be represented by the following spelling in English:

High'leh - Selah'sseh

The pronunciation varies a trifle according to the racial origin even among Ethiopians, but the spelling I am giving you represents the Amharic as closely as such transliterations ever can. The accent is on the first syllable in the first word, and the second syllable in the second half of the name.

C. VAN H. ENGERT,
Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*,
Legation of the United States
of America.

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Townsend Plan

Sir:—On page four of your September 21 issue, reference is made to "the philosophy of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, the aging California physician, who brought out the novel idea that the Federal Government should pay $200 a month to all persons who passed the age of sixty."

The statement that the *Government* is to pay Townsend annuitants is absolutely untrue.

As to the "aging physician"—that is amusing. Have you seen or heard him? *I have.* He is full of zest, pep, and personality plus.

EDITH B. SLACK.

Centralia, Washington.

[The Townsend Plan as submitted to Congress proposed that the Government authorize a national sales tax to raise money for old-age pensions. Doctor Townsend is sixty-eight years old.—*Editor.*]

Sinister Influence

Sir:—It seems obvious that any right-minded person is bound to deplore the conditions pictured in "Death on the Highway" in your issue of September 14, 1935.

You call attention to the fact that California, especially the Los Angeles area, is the flagrant sinner when it comes to automobile casualties. Well it cannot be denied. But little or nothing is said of the daily drunk-driving cases, except when too flagrant to be overlooked.

Why not?

One can not but assume that there is a sinister influence dictating the dissemination of the news. FRANCIS A. BRODE.

Los Angeles.

Republican

Sir:—In my American Oxford Dictionary, Copyright 1927, the 1932 edition, I came across this very interesting definition:

Republican: member of the party organized 1854 opposing extension of slavery into the Territories and now favoring liberal interpretation of the Constitution [and] extension of Federal power.

My, my, how things do change!

OSCAR E. JOHNSON.

Minneapolis.

Churches Talk Evil

Sir:—Regarding the article "Saving Students' Faith" in the September 21 LITERARY DIGEST, it is my firm belief that young people are driven out of church.

Students are not afraid of the Gospel, they just don't get a chance to hear it. The main aim of churches to-day is to teach the evils of a so-called "fast" life. We students don't know of any other life because we never hear of one. The church does not attempt to show a good clean and quiet life.

If some church would teach us only the good things, I believe that it would soon notice a tremendous increase in the membership.

Albion, Ohio. DONALD JONES.

Wants Lottery

Sir:—In a short time we shall be reading the names of lucky American winners in the Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes.

The reason millions of our dollars support this particular lottery is that the Sweep is run on the level: an honest gamble that the laws of our country prohibit. We may speculate in the stock markets or gamble in hundreds of ways, but a lottery, that's different.

A legalized national lottery should be seriously considered as a means of diverting to our own charitable institutions the millions of dollars now being sent to foreign lotteries.

Alhambra, California. C. W. JOHNSON.

Nice Baby!

—Duffy in the Baltimore Sun

Bulwark Legion

Sir:—Millions of people appreciate the rightful honor extended the Legion in your September 21 issue. They are the finest section of dependable manhood in this nation to-day. We need them now to save us from entering another war. They were our spokesmen with terrible suffering and sacrifice to uphold this nation.

With that background of reality they should be our spokesmen to-day on this subject of war; should be elevated above politicians and so-called statesmen.

Phoenix, Arizona. MRS. HATTIE J. MONROE.

You're Mistaken, Sir!

Sir:—I am taking the liberty of addressing you *re* the article on page 31, September 28 issue, "Lloyd's Never Bets—It Insures." I notice from this article, like many similar ones I have read in the past, that the public is led to believe they can get insurance on anything they want at Lloyd's, provided they are willing to pay the premium. I had heard this all my life and presumed it was correct until this year.

An owner of a fine orange and grapefruit grove was desirous of obtaining insurance on it against damage by wind-storm or tornado. An insurance man tried everywhere to procure it for him in the United States. Failing to do so he approached Lloyd's of London. They also refused to write the risk at any premium. It is evident that the saying that the Lloyd's will insure anything is not correct. A. J. MOONEY.

Tampa, Florida.

[Please reread the article. Paragraph 4, line one, states: "You can take out a policy with Lloyd's for *almost* any conceivable event."—*Editor.*]

Vivisection Needless

Sir:—In a recent issue of your valued DIGEST you published a laudatory article on the Koltushy Biological Laboratories, in which the "master and presiding genius," Pavlov, has performed the most atrocious experiments upon thousands of dogs, over a long period of years. This "famous" Russian vivisector has given nothing to the human race of any value that could not have been discovered by rational observation, and without torturing animals.

Doctor Cannon of Harvard tells other vivisectors that the "Government must keep hands off scientists." Are they to take the place of God? Russia has abolished religion, and its people are turning to this form of so-called "science," having no consideration whatever for the individual, human or subhuman. It is time that we became "humane," instead of following in the footsteps of a people who pass death-sentence for petty thievery!

Dobbs Ferry, New York. ALICE B. SHINN.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

A Real Test.—One auto manufacturer tests his cars by running them day and night till they fall apart. We get the same result by just letting a friend take ours for a week-end.—*Judge.*

It's a Fine Art.—"Me father and a man named Dooley have been fighting for twenty years, but now they've stopped."

"Why? Did they bury the hatchet?"

"No; they buried Dooley."—*Exchange.*

Blame the Ladies.—"What do the ruins of Ancient Egypt really prove?" wonders a writer. Probably, among other things, that Ancient Egyptian wives insisted on having a shot at backing the chariot into the garage.—*Grit.*

With Gestures.—FATHER (intense with excitement)—"Well, boy, what happened when you asked the boss for a rise?"

SON—"Why, he was like a lamb."

FATHER—"What did he say?"

SON—"Baa."—*Ireland's Own.*

How to Reduce.—"Weight put on by over-indulgence in malted liquors can be taken off by a series of reducing exercises," says a doctor. No. 1: Move the head firmly from side to side when somebody suggests another half-pint.—*Humorist (London).*

Monkey House.—"Look at that one—the one staring at us through the bars. Doesn't he look intelligent?"

"Yes. There's something uncanny about it."

"He looks as if he understood every word we're saying."

"Walks on his hind legs, too, and swings his arms."

"There! He's got a peanut. Let's see what he does with it."

"Well, what do you know about that! He knows enough to take the shell off before he eats it just like we do."

"That's a female alongside him. Listen to her chatter at him. He doesn't seem to be paying much attention to her, tho."

"She must be his mate."

"They look kind of sad, don't they?"

"Yes. I guess they wish they were in here with us monkeys."—*Everybody's Weekly.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Camouflage?—A sportsman before being allowed to kill an elk, must be a bull with horns.—*Salt Lake City paper.*

Delicacy.—

CREAM PUFFS
6 for 29c.
The flakiest, puffiest of puffs crammed full of creamy mustard. Treat the family.
—*Adv. in Pittsburgh paper.*

How About Baer?—During the brief hostilities crowds estimated by police at 100,000 traded punches with Baer and when it was over, 100,000 persons were left happily hanging on the ropes, basking in an exhausting triumph.—*Streator (Ill.) paper.*

In Silence?—Mr. and Mrs. F—— S—— called on Mr. and Mrs. H—— E—— and Miss M—— S—— of Zanesville, Monday. Mr. E—— suffered.—*Thornville (Ohio) paper.*

Better, but Bitter.—

TWO ACTORS
BETTER AFTER
LION BITES
—*Oakland (Cal.) paper.*

Killed With Kindness.—On July 11, 1934, he suffered a stroke but with the loving care of his family and his kind and efficient nurse, he never fully recovered.—*Platteville (Wis.) paper.*

The World's Best Shaves with Ingram's for these 3 REASONS

1 EVERY WHISKER WILTED
No whiskers are tough to Ingram's! It softens them down to the skin line, gives you a clean shave in a quick once-over.

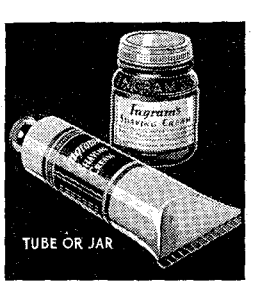
2 YOUR SKIN CONDITIONED
Ingram's prepares your face before you shave. Tones and smooths the skin, and makes the razor glide with never a skip or jump.

3 COOL SHAVE, COOL FACE
Ingram's brings a bracing coolness to your shaves. It banishes sting and smarting; protects against rawness. No lotion necessary.

TRY THE WORLD'S COOLEST SHAVE free

BRISTOL-MYERS CO., Dept. F-105
110 Washington St., New York, N.Y.
I'll gladly try Ingram's for 10 days. Send me sample tube, free.

Name_____
Street_____
City_____ State_____



Ingram's Shaving Cream has in it three special ingredients, put there especially to do these three helpful things for shavers—
1st, to wilt whiskers quicker, and more thoroughly. 2nd, to prepare the skin for easy, scuffless shaving. 3rd, to cool the shave and put an end to after-shaving irritation.
Because it gives you extra help in shaving, Ingram's gives you extraordinary comfort. And it's *concentrated*, to make shaving cost less. Three months of cool shaves in each tube or jar.

INGRAM'S SHAVING CREAM

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED